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POPULAR RESISTANCE IN S. KOREA

DEEP LOVE FOR MEN

**U.S. Imperialism—Chief Bulwark
of World Reaction**



Members of the Cuban ballet company upon their arrival in Pyongyang



At a section of the Indonesian Fine Arts Exhibition which was opened on March 3 at the Fine Arts Museum, Pyongyang

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Korean painting "Comrade-in-arms"
by Pak Choon Hwa

Back Cover: "Molten Steel Flows
Out"
By An Hyo Jung

ONE YEAR'S POPULAR RESISTANCE IN S. KOREA

THE sparks of resistance against the tyrannic Syngman Rhee regime that flew up in Masan, South Korea, in March last year served as a signal shot for the popular uprising in South Korea. They spread like a wild-fire to every part of South Korea and burnt up the Syngman Rhee regime backed by the U.S. bayonet for 15 long years.

However, the people's struggle, lacking the broad participation of the working class and peasants, stopped short of its goal. But the April uprising marked an important turning point in the South Korean people's struggle against U.S. imperialism and its running dogs. Not only it displayed the heroic spirit of the South Korean people, but taught them the lesson that if the people unite and rise up against the oppressors they can smash any stronghold of the imperialists.

Following the April uprising all sections of South Korean people--workers, peasants, youths, students, middle and small enterprisers and traders and intellectuals—rose up demanding a better life and democratic rights.

Workers are fighting resolutely for better working conditions, the freedom of trade-union activities, collective bargaining, etc. The peasants refuse to be bled white any longer by the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique. Youths and students are fighting bravely for the academic freedom and against being recruited. Teachers continue a hard struggle through the teachers' trade

union for democratic rights and freedom of educational activities. Businessmen and industrialists are demanding tax reduction, restrictions on the import of U.S. goods, appropriation of funds, and North-South economic contacts. They oppose the puppet regime's humiliating submissive policy which has turned South Korea into a U.S. colony and market.

"Reformist parties" came into being following the April uprising and are holding their own against the conservatives, advocating the abolition of various evil laws and "building up of a democratic society." Moreover, the new "reformist parties" insist on economic and postal exchange between the North and the South.

In the meantime, the April uprising and the subsequent events paralysed the political machinery of the puppet regime. The puppet police, the mainstay of the fascist rule, has been much weakened. Then a jarring discord has been sounded among the hierarchy of the puppet army.

Syngman Rhee's "Liberal Party" was thrown to the ground. Reactionary elements including the comprador capitalists who had been under the wing of the "Liberal Party" were cast aside by the people. The "Democratic Party," which has been working hand and glove with the "Liberal Party" under the patronage of the U.S. aggressors, has become the target of the people's strong hatred as its true nature was more and more clearly exposed. Chang Myun and his company are nothing but swindlers. All this has

served to undermine the very foundation of the U.S. colonialist rule in South Korea. Even the U.S. imperialists sensed that unless some new face was put on it, they could not maintain their crumbling colonialist rule.

Such being the case, the U.S. imperialists had to find an immediate answer. Let everyone blame the old goat Syngman Rhee for everything. In the meantime, the U.S. Government trumpeted about "reforms" and tried to allay the anti-U.S. feeling of the South Korean people to bolster its hold over South Korea.

Then a new character named Huh Chung whom the U.S. had nursed for long was put up to form the so-called "caretaker government." Huh Chung spoke of "amendments to the constitution", "repeal of evil laws" and "establishment of a cabinet system." He staged a play of the July 29 elections. Instructed by the U.S. imperialists, the Huh Chung clique in collusion with the upper crust of the "Democratic Party" kept in force the notorious fascist laws including "State Security Law." And every dirty thing was done to pave the way for the "Democrats" to take over the very framework of Syngman Rhee's ruling machinery with such high-sounding words as "reforms" and "constitutional amendments."

Need it be said again that the July 29 elections were nothing but a farce? They only gave the "Democrats" the majority of the seats in the puppet National Assembly, so that another new puppet regime, this time with Chang Myun as its head, could be set up. When Chang Myun finished forming his cabinet, it was an assortment of landlords, comprador capitalists, pro-Japanese and pro-American elements, national traitors.

As soon as the Chang Myun clique came into power their traitorous and anti-popular nature was completely laid bare. Chang Myun's regime has been pursuing a policy of "closer ties with the U.S.A." and "unification of the country" by relying on foreign powers. The present puppet regime like its predecessors, only oppresses, plunders and deceives the people. It is working hard to crush the people's mounting movement for peaceful unification of the country.

Chang Myun and his followers allege that the country's unification by Koreans would mean "compromise with the communists" and would mean courting the "danger of

turning Red." They continue to hold that the country should be "unified through U.N.-supervised elections." Chang Myun's stand is little different from Syngman Rhee's "March-North Unification Plan."

The Chang Myun clique schemed to cook up an "Anti-Communist Temporary Special Law" and a "Demonstration Control Law" which surpass in the fascist nature the notorious "State Security Law." Under these laws the remnants of the Syngman Rhee clique were eager to come back on the scene again. Met with the strong protest of the people, the Chang Myun clique try to put the laws in force by some deceptive method, seeking to fortify the U.S. position in South Korea.

Political disorder in South Korea has been intensified owing to the ruling circle's scramble for power. The "Democratic Party" is split into two groups, Old and New. Foreseeing that the days of the Chang Myun Cabinet are numbered, the Old Group of the "Democratic Party" is trying to knock out Chang Myun.

The economic difficulty only worsens the puppet regime's crisis. Since Chang Myun came to power, he has been trumpeting about "Economy First" and a "Welfare State." But nobody would believe him. The current budget of the Chang Myun regime clearly testifies to the fraudulent nature of Chang Myun and his company. This year's expenditure amounts to 520,000,000,000 hwan which is far more than last year. Most of the revenue is to be obtained from taxes and bonds. The revenue cannot meet the ever swelling military, police and government expenditure. It is out of the question for the budget to do anything toward the stabilization of the livelihood of the people or rehabilitation of the economy.

The Chang Myun clique expect much from the U.S. "aid." But it is widely known what the U.S. "aid" has done in South Korea. It has only brought hunger and unemployment to the South Korean people. It has only contributed to bringing South Korea under colonial submission, turning it into a living hell.

Recently the U.S. imperialists unilaterally raised the dollar-hwan exchange rate to 1:1,000 and then to 1:1,300 from 1:650. Moreover, in order to tighten its grip on the South Korean economy, the U.S. Govern-

ment signed with the Chang Myun clique the aggressive "economic and technical agreement." The Chang Myun group, dancing to the tune of the U.S. imperialists, is plotting to bring Japanese monopoly capital into South Korea. The U.S. "aid" and Japanese "assistance" will only hasten the total ruin of the South Korean economy.

Since Chang Myun's coming to power, the South Korean economy and the people's livelihood have deteriorated further.

The entire industrial enterprises in South Korea are on the verge of total bankruptcy. Even in the textile industry in a comparatively better condition, it was admitted that "more than 50 per cent will go bankrupt within the year (1960)." On top of this, the year 1960 witnessed a crop failure. Even according to the official data of the puppet Agricultural Ministry, the summer and autumn grain crops decreased by one million suk as compared with 1959, the year when South Korea suffered a grievous famine. On February 2 the **Tonghwa Tongshin** reported that the number of South Korean foodless peasant households had reached one million.

Judging from the above, neither the South Korean economic catastrophe can be averted nor the people's livelihood be improved so long as the U.S. aggressors and the puppets remain in South Korea. This is the very reason that the South Korean people keep struggling for democratic rights and life. Their struggle is developing into an anti-U.S. country-saving struggle.

Even according to the extremely conservative figures of the puppet South Korean authorities, there were no less than 1,509 mass struggles waged by workers, peasants, students and other social strata between April and September last year. Altogether some 775,460 persons took part in them.

One of the characteristics of these struggles is that the workers have become more conscious and are better organized. The dock workers of the port of Inchon who rose against exploitation and the oppression of trade unions, distributed handbills which read in part: "We have learned that workers' right must be won by our own struggle. The time is ripe for us to do away with all injustice." They called upon the entire workers to join them.

The communication workers organized the "Struggle Committee For Higher Wages,"

under an unified leadership. They succeeded in realizing their demand.

Peasants are waging a struggle for land and against feudal exploitation.

In Hwayang Sub-county, Kyungsan County, North Kyungsang Province, 1,140 peasants stormed into the warehouse of the local water-utilization association and retook 800 kamani of rice that had been taken from them.

Three thousand peasants in the surrounding villages of Taijun held a mass rally to demand the U.S. authorities to compensate for the 400,000 pyung of land expropriated by the U.S. aggressors. And the peasants made a resolution to "unite in their struggle to the last."

Students of Seoul University who have risen up for academic freedom and boycott of U.S. goods demonstrated on October 30 last year to demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and North-South contacts. On November 16, the students of Yunse University in Seoul raided the houses of the acting American President of the University and the Director of the Board of Trustees. Then they proceeded to the American Embassy to launch a big demonstration. South Korean soldiers in the U.S. units protested against racial discrimination.

The South Korean people's struggles are taking on more of an anti-U.S. nature and rapidly developing into the struggle for the peaceful unification of the country.

Particularly, the proposals made by Premier Kim Il Sung at the Celebration Meeting of the 15th Anniversary of the August 15 Liberation and the measures taken by the 8th Session of the 2nd Supreme People's Assembly have met with greater response among the South Korean people.

Today voices calling for the peaceful unification of the country are ringing out from among people of all social strata in South Korea. Workers and students, housewives and professors, journalists and politicians, people of all professions come out for the early realization of peaceful unification by Koreans themselves. This is the cry of the South Korean people: "Only unification will relieve us from death."

Several political parties—the South Korean "Socialist Party," "Social Masses Party," "Reformist Party," and others—are urging the North-South economic and cultural inter-

course, postal exchange, freedom of travel, negotiation between the North and the South. Even some influential persons within the conservative "New Democratic Party" insisted these points be incorporated into their Party programme.

In this connection noteworthy is the fact that the South Korean people's struggle for the country's peaceful unification is developing into an organized mass struggle.

This is clearly shown in the fact that recently one social organization after another comes out in support of the country's unification by Koreans themselves. Many organizations have set up Committees for Action for launching the movement for unification.

The students of the 11 colleges of Seoul University formed a "Federation for National Unification" and they demand postal exchange between the North and the South and peaceful unification.

Many other universities including Kyungbook, Pusan and Chunnam followed the lead of Seoul University, reported the **Hapdong Tongshin**.

On February 25, the inaugural meeting of the "Central Council for National Independent Unification" took place in Seoul. The Preparatory Committee of the Council was formed last December with the participation of representatives of South Korean political parties and public organizations and democratic personages who aspire for the country's peaceful unification by Korean people themselves.

The inaugural meeting endorsed the "Declaration on Unification" and "Platform" and passed resolutions urging contact and interchange between the North and the South. They expressed their will to muster strength and smash all forces that



The only way is unification. The South Korean people struggling for the withdrawal of the U.S. army and the knocking out of the puppet Chang Myun regime

obstruct unification. On January 9 the "National Front for the Unification of the Fatherland" was formed in Seoul with the goal of achieving the historic task of realizing the unification of the country on the principle of self-determination.

The National Front issued a statement stressing that "the historic task should be promptly carried out by organizing the masses for unification."

Not limiting their activities to issuing statements or addresses, these organizations are waging an active struggle.

They organize, among other things,

public indignation meetings to denounce the criminal manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the Chang Myun clique aimed at intensifying their rule over South Korea and obstructing peaceful unification of Korea.

Representatives of 17 political parties and public organizations of South Korea met in Seoul on February 14 and set up a "joint struggle committee" to oppose the aggressive and traitorous "South Korea-U.S. Economic and Technical Agreement." The meeting decided to "organize rallies and demonstrations on a nationwide scale."

It is characteristic also that the South Korean people's patriotic movement is closely linked with the anti-U.S. drive and the struggles for unification of the country. For example, the crowds which gathered in Taegu and Seoul on February 28 and March 1 to commemorate the March 1 uprisings (1919) shouted: "Yankees, go home!" "Down with the disgraceful South Korea-U.S. Economic and Technical Agreement!" "Unification is the only way of life!"

As the South Korean people's struggle for unification gains momentum, the U.S. imperialists become more desperate to check the people's move.

These are some of the cherished phrases of the U.S. imperialists: "Korea had better remain divided," "The U.S. will exercise influence on the South Korean authorities not to be taken in by the proposals of the D.P.R.K. for the unification," or "The South Korean authorities must get permission from the U.N. command before entering into negotiation with North Korea."

In the meantime the U.S. imperialists and the Chang Myun clique, in their frantic attempt to stem the rising anti-U.S. movement of the South Korean people, are staging "drives for suppressing riots" throughout South Korea. And they are all out to put through the unprecedentedly evil "Anti-Communist Temporary Special Law" and "Demonstration Control Law."

However, no frantic attempt of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges can break the fighting spirit of the South Korean people. On the contrary, the vain attempt

will only deepen the antagonism between the rulers and the South Korean people, and further isolate the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys.

The South Korean people are waging a stubborn struggle after having organized the "Joint Struggle Committee Against the Evil Laws."

On March 18, more than ten thousand students and citizens in Taegu held a rally against the schemes of the Chang Myun clique to cook up the evil laws at the instigation of the U.S. The meeting was followed by a big torchlight demonstration. The huge crowd cried: "Down with the Chang Myun regime incompetent to relieve the poor masses!" Such mass demonstrations are also held in many other cities.

The development in South Korea during the past one year after the April uprising clearly shows that the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs can never reverse the main current of the time. Moreover, whether they wish it or not, peaceful unification of Korea is on the order of the day.

It is not without reason that the South Korean **Hapdong Tongshin** comments: "The movement for unification will develop into a torrent this year" and "This year will surely be a decisive year in its realization."

In defiance of the suppressive measures taken by the U.S. imperialists and the Chang Myun clique, the broad sections of the South Korean people are waging a more active struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. army and the peaceful unification of the country.

Our Party's measures for peaceful unification and the leaping forward in socialist construction in the North are exercising more and more influence on the mounting anti-U.S. national salvation struggle of the South Korean people.

The traitorous reactionaries in South Korea get themselves into a bad fix under the strong impact of the people's drive.

Approach of a great event—peaceful unification—comes home to the heart of every Korean.

KIM SUNG HWAN



The Moon Jung Sook work-team members
transplanting rice seedlings

ABOUT two kilometres to the north-west of Kiyang railway station on the Pyongyang-Nampo trunk-line you can find a farm village called Amhwa (Rock flower) at the foot of a little hill. The village is one of the nine villages of Chungsan-ri whose name has become renowned throughout the country.

Chungsan-ri or Green Mountain Village enjoys beautiful landscape as the name denotes, as well as vast fertile lands and big irrigation canal running across its heart. But this is not enough to earn it so great a reputation.

Until February last year when Premier Kim Il Sung visited this village, it was an ordinary rural community little known. The Premier's visit to an agricultural co-operative was a great event in its life. The Premier's guidance at Chungsan-ri underlies the great change in production as well as in the life of the people in Chungsan-ri. His instructions gripped the hearts of the entire people. It is for this reason that Chungsan-ri won nation-wide fame.

Premier Kim Il Sung stayed at Chungsan-ri for several days in February last year, during which time he examined and analyzed concretely the work of the Chungsan Co-op and pointed out what was wrong in farming and manage-

AT THE CHUNGSAN-RI VILLAGE

ment of the co-op and what should be done. He found a certain gap between management and actual reality. The co-op should have adapted its work system and method to the new condition in which the socialist relations of production hold an undivided sway and ri people's committee (the lowest administrative unit) has become a production unit.

Pointing to the defects of this co-op which failed to grasp the main link and to concentrate labour on crop farming Premier Kim Il Sung taught them to concentrate all forces on crop farming to advance the productive forces rapidly. He said that under the circumstances in which the rural economy has developed into a large-scale socialist economy, rural economy cannot advance even a step without a scientific plan. Especially, stressing the great significance of the strict observance of the socialist principle of

distribution he taught them to register the work points of each member correctly in favour of hard and labour-consuming work and to introduce a premium system for excellent work-teams as a material incentive.

He instructed that the Party, government and economic organs should improve their work system and method in conformity with the new circumstances. This instruction is of great significance in successfully carrying out the revolutionary tasks. He taught that higher organs should help lower organs and every work be preceded by political work so as to mobilize the conscious enthusiasm of the masses and that leaders and masses work united as one body. During his on-the-spot guidance at this Chungsan Co-op Premier Kim Il Sung showed a living example of the work method of the Workers' Party of Korea—correct leadership with scientific foresight; harmony of leadership and masses; linking of general guidance with individual guidance; combination of revolutionary sweep and a high degree of efficiency; and dauntless spirit of carrying through any work which has been begun.

The "Chungsan-ri spirit" and "Chungsan-ri method" are new terms popularized after Premier



During a break. Even a minute is dear to the co-op members who are eager to learn more

Kim Il Sung's on-the-spot guidance at Chungsan-ri. The "Chungsan-ri spirit" and "Chungsan-ri method" which represent the mass line of the Workers' Party of Korea have been a driving force for inspiring the people to rush forward more rapidly towards a yet higher eminence of socialism and a greater victory.

The record harvest in agriculture last year and the general upsurge in the other branches of the national economy and the efflorescence of Communist morality among the people are the fruits of this spirit and method.

The people in Chungsan-ri who were deeply moved by the Premier's instructions concentrated forces on crop farming, raised the level of planning, upturned even one square metre more of waste land, manured more compost and did all work before the set time, with the result that they gathered a bumper crop without precedent.

ALL FOR GRAIN INCREASE

Great changes have taken place in Chungsan-ri since Premier Kim Il Sung's on-the-spot guidance. Notable among them is the endeavour of the co-op members to raise the grain output.

When people have high pride, conviction and joy in their life, they display inexhaustible revolutionary enthusiasm and creative energy. The example set last year by the Chungsan-ri people attests fully to the truth.

Upholding the Premier's instructions, the Chungsan Co-op members concentrated labour on crop farming. They upturned waste land and left not a patch of land untilled. Even a mountain slope or a footpath between fields were brought under cultivation, thus increasing the acreage of sown area by 44 jungbo. They put 40 tons of compost per jungbo of dry and paddy fields.

All the co-op members—ordinary members, experts, staff members of the managerial committee—put their heads together to discuss how to increase production on the limited land and drew the conclusion that the best means was to raise land utility to the utmost. Usually people here cultivated a single crop according to the kind of land. But last year they introduced largely the methods of before-crop, after-crop, inter-row crop, mixed crop raising and so on. This enabled them to raise the land utility rate to 207 per cent. The result was amazing. For example, they gathered three times as much corn in the after-crop area where they used to sow red beans.

Great effort was made in the mechanization of farming. All the year round eight tractors from

a nearby farm machine station and the co-op's two lorries were working. The members of the farm implements repairing team invented many new efficient machines such as corn threshers and digging implements, while all the members of the co-op themselves improved many farm implements. As a result, labour productivity was enhanced greatly. In the past a strong peasant could transplant rice seedlings on 100 pyung of land a day but last year the figure jumped to 300 and 400, and harvesting was completed in only three days, which used to take 70 days.

"All for Grain Increase!"—this was a slogan of the Chungsan-ri people in last year's farming and this slogan brought about wonderful results. The figures testify to this clearly. Where formerly the peasants here gathered about 3 tons of rice from one jungbo of paddy field, they harvested last year on an average 4.3 tons of rice. The area sown to corn, too, yielded a good result, 2.3 tons per jungbo. As a consequence, they got ten thousand **kamani** (one kamani equals 50 kg.) more grain than in the previous year in the gross grain output. The peasants here say that last year's bumper harvest despite unfavourable weather condition is almost unbelievable and that it is a first bumper year since this village and co-op came into being.

NEW WORK STYLE AND METHOD

Such great result at Chungsan-ri is unthinkable apart from the new work style and method which was systematized among the leading workers in Chungsan-ri after the Premier's on-the-spot guidance.

The functionaries of the County Party and People's Committee went down to the village and helped the co-op work more efficiently. With such help the co-op manager Pak Yung Ryong and other managerial workers of the co-op went to the work-teams and discussed with them the ways and means of solving the main problem confronting the co-op. During the discussion with the people the leading workers heard many creative ideas, found new latent reserves as well as shortcomings. They honoured the advanced and at the same time popularized advanced work method while helping the lagging. To observe the socialist principle of distribution the work norm and point registration were improved, a premium system was introduced and the results of work done by each member were registered correctly every day, which brought about a further display of the co-op members' enthusiasm in production.

The Party committee of Chungsan-ri helped the co-op managerial committee to concentrate forces correctly on crop farming and rightly grasped the important problems confronting the co-op and set forth proper measures. In the spring of last year the Party committee learned that the co-op failed to prepare frames to cover the cold-beds for raising rice seedlings due to poor organization of labour, and corrected the mistake in time.

The old methods such as calling a host of meetings or issuing numerous paper directives were replaced gradually by the on-the-spot guidance and the holding of meetings in the fields.

The Party committee laid stress on political work for carrying through the Party policy, while mobilizing the Party members for implementing the given task. The Party members, distinguishing themselves in all work, led the masses to a greater achievement.

The big changes brought about at Chungsan-ri were doubtlessly the fruit of the excellent leadership as well as the high enthusiasm of the people.

NEW CHARACTERS

The old people of the Chungsan-ri village say:

"Yes, indeed, youth today is quite different in character from those of yesterday when we were young."

These words imply how the people here work and live.

Since the Premier's on-the-spot guidance, the new communist mode of life has been adopted among village inhabitants. Innumerable beautiful episodes were built around the high communist morality and revolutionary enthusiasm displayed by the young and old people in Chungsan-ri. All the people are striving to get rid of self-interest and to work and live worthy of the masters of the country and let this rule dominate everyday life. The exemplary deeds of the Chungsan-ri people are too numerous to enumerate here.

Above all, the people have become more conscious of their status and more active in their co-operative farming. This is connected with their gradual realization of the superiority of the large-scale co-operative farming. Every year's bumper harvest since the agricultural co-operative came into being and much more income than in the days of private farming, introduction of irrigation, mechanization and electrification in farming which have been greatly easing labour in general,

and a vast benefit given by the state, etc.—all this greatly influenced the development of peasants' ideology.

It must be said that the Premier's direct guidance gave an occasion for bringing about great changes in the people's ideology.

To illustrate this, take some characters for example.

The young co-op members, Li Keun Sung and Suh Jin Bong, moved by the Premier's visit and determined to materialize his instruction, initiated the movement for effectively utilizing spare time. They carried compost to the fields voluntarily in their spare time. Then all the co-op members followed their example. No one was told to do this, but they did it of their own accord. Every one showed enthusiasm to do something good for the collective. Rim Choon Bok, a Youth League member, sowed beans in the footpaths between the paddy fields during the break. Soon her example was followed by all members.

The old people in Chungsan-ri who retired from labour volunteered to do their share so as to fulfil the Premier's instructions, saying that lying idle in the house was a shame. The Premier told them that in this era of socialism the longevity of all people should be celebrated not at 60, but at 90. They helped the co-op members in odd jobs such as cotton picking, making cold-bed frames, gathering medicinal herbs, etc.

Inspired by the energetic efforts of elderly men, youngsters, too, helped, wanting to be worthy children of the renowned village.

They launched a movement for getting the title of Chullima Class. To this end they resolved to become honour pupils and a reliable younger generation of the socialist-communist society. Choi Keun Sin initiated a movement for each to do one or more good deeds a day. On their way to school and home the pupils sorted out stones from the fields. In the spring they helped carry rice seedlings and in autumn gleaned fallen ears. Last year they planted over 7,000 saplings and made many farm implements for the co-op and raised a good many of rabbits. The girls assisted servicemen's families, repairing their houses. They kept the surroundings of their school always clean. Big and advanced pupils rendered an active help to young and lagging ones in their study.

Another new fine custom that has been prevailing among the people here since the on-the-spot guidance of Premier Kim Il Sung is selfless mutual assistance. The co-op members and work-

teams are helping each other. No one tries to put arduous work on to another.

Kim Ri Hwan mended the broken pipes of the pumping station in icy water for the neighbouring work-team. Kim Duk Hwa and Hong Jai Man checked with their bodies flood flowing into the fields. Jun Il-um Hwa gathered ears of rice among the threshed straws and brought them to the co-op. Kim Kyung Hwan asked to register work point equally with his comrade, although he did much more work than the latter. Li Jung Ja cared for an orphan like her real sister.

Last year the members of work-team No. 1 raised the torch for winning the title of Chullima work-team, which was followed by work-teams No. 3 and 4.

It is no exaggeration to say that among the Chungsan-ri people buds of communism are sprouting rapidly and healthily.

BOUNTIFUL LIFE

It was believed in the past that one can hardly double crop yield. But that belief was smashed by last year's farming. Last year the Chungsan-ri co-op harvested grain enough for three years' food and earned a great amount of cash.

The invaluable seed sown by Premier Kim Il Sung in this village yielded a bumper harvest unprecedented in our history.

The income was distributed correctly to the co-op members in accordance with the socialist principle of distribution according to quantity and quality of work done. The work-teams which overfulfilled their plan were rewarded complimentary share.

Every household received 3,206 kg. of grain and 436 won in cash on the average. Li Ji Sun, Kim Yang Keun and many others received above 100 *kamani* of grain and over 1,000 won in cash. Kim Yoon Hak and Oh Soo Man who were the poorest peasants in the village in the days of the Japanese imperialist rule have become well-to-do peasants.

Choi Jung Sik, member of work-team No. 4, told us the following: "My father made over 2,000 *pyung* (one *pyung* is about 3.3 sq. m.) of land to me in the pre-liberation days. Having not a draught animal I worked my fingers to the bone, but it was difficult to feed my family. To make matters worse, I was driven to forced labour by the Japanese and even that meager crop harvest was plundered by the Japanese. My first child

died of ill nutrition. And my elder son was obliged to help the family after finishing at a primary school due to poverty.

"After liberation of the country my land was increased by 1,000 pyung of fertile land from the state. This helped my family greatly. When the agricultural co-operative was formed in the village I and my wife joined it before others. The co-operative economy brought to my family a worthwhile and bountiful life. The co-op provided us with a nice tile-roofed house. We now have a sewing machine, a wardrobe, a radio, etc. We owe our happy life to the Party and socialism."

Choi Jung Sik has a family of ten. He has five healthy sons and three charming daughters: Two sons are serving in the army and one is a teacher, two daughters go to middle school and the rest to primary school.

Last year Choi Jung Sik and his wife earned 70 *kamani* of grain and over 1,000 won in cash. This is enough and to spare. More they are earning much by breeding pigs, chickens, rabbits as a sideline.

All the people in Chungsan-ri are living as happily as Choi Jung Sik, as bountiful a life as that of well-to-do middle peasants in the past.

FOR MORE BOUNTIFUL LIFE

The people in Chungsan-ri looks ahead to a more bountiful life this year. Upholding the Party's call for increasing grain production by one million tons, the peasants here are working energetically, setting an example to all people.

According to their plan this year the target is set to increase the grain production to 160 per cent compared with last year, a record harvest year, and meat to 210. To add to this they must produce 2,000 tons of vegetables.

This is by no means an easy task. But they are confident that if they strictly abide by

Premier Kim Il Sung's instructions, there is nothing beyond their power as was proved by last year's farming.

The Chungsan-ri co-op will get this year from the state more tractors and fertilizers and chemicals than last year. This will help them in their farming. But their experiences gained in last year's farming are most valuable in topping such vast figure. They have learnt what sort of fertilizer is effective on their fields, what crop is most productive in different fields, how labour should be organized, how to regulate capital construction as well as distribution of share and outlay.

The plans drawn up by the collective wisdom are now carried out one by one. The Youth League members are all out to upturn new land. They have already upturned 36 jungbo of new land. Other co-op members are busy preparing enough compost to apply 45 tons per jungbo, 5 tons greater than last year.

Good quality seeds are sorted out in preparation for cold-bed seedling and humus-pot cotton cultivation. The tractor drivers who received the benefit of the premium system last year are vying with each other to carry more compost to the fields. Li Jung Sik and his wife concluded an emulation for earning 1,200 work points this year.

The Chungsan-ri people, who work and live helping each other under the slogan "One for all and all for one," are rushing forward towards a yet more bountiful and happier tomorrow.

This year, according to the co-op's plan, each household in Chungsan-ri will earn 5.5 tons of grain and 700 won in cash.

The Chungsan-ri people, who are firmly convinced that when they follow the path the Party indicates they are always victorious in every work, will certainly overfulfil their plan for the year.



MONSTROUS U.S. CRIMES IN KOREA

THERE is an old Korean saying which runs something like this: "An enemy is with whom one cannot live under the same heaven." Precisely the U.S. imperialists who occupy the southern part of Korea are such an enemy of the Korean people.

In September 1945 the U.S. imperialists occupied South Korea and have been pursuing more nakedly their aggressive policy ever since.

The aggression of the U.S. imperialists against Korea goes far back in history.

With the conclusion of the Civil War (1861-1865) the U.S. began to look beyond their borders. The U.S. has always considered Korea a base for its aggression in the Far East. It worked out an elaborate plan for occupying Korea.

In his "Roosevelt and the Russo-Japanese War," Tyler Dennett wrote: "When the question of establishing naval bases in East Asia was discussed in 1865-70, Korea was listed as one of the future bases of the U.S. Army."

Way back in 1866, the American SS "General Sherman" intruded into the Taidong River of Korea. This was the first U.S. attempt to invade Korea.

The vessels penetrated deep into the vicinity of Pyongyang and members of its crew robbed the people of their properties and abused women. They murdered some ten peaceful inhabitants. The enraged people set fire to the "General Sherman" on the river, sending its crew to the bottom of the river.

In mid-April 1868 a gang of American robbers on board the vessel "China" intruded into Ducksan County of Choongchung Province to exhume the tomb of Namyun-koon, father of the Regent Daiwon-koon, under cover of night. Their criminal acts had two purposes: one to find many valuables and become rich at a stroke; the other, to carry away the remains of Namyun-koon so as to bargain with Daiwon-koon for the price.

But their scheme was foiled and most of them

were annihilated by the Korean people.

Having failed twice in their expedition, the U.S. imperialists launched a large-scale armed invasion. With a "Korean Expedition Fleet" armed with 85 cannons and a strength of 1,200 men, they invaded the Kangwha Bay. But the enemy suffered an ignominious defeat and was driven back by the Korean people.

Despite the repeated failures, the U.S. aggressors did not give up their expansion programme.

Taking advantage of Korea's complicated relations with imperialist powers, the U.S. imperialists in 1882 concluded with the Korean government the "Korean-U.S. Treaty of Amity and Trade," a typical unequal treaty.

After that, the U.S. imperialists disguised themselves as "friends" and sent advisors, missionaries and doctors, gradually making their way into the weak, corrupt government of feudal rulers of Korea.

Before long they succeeded in wresting economic concessions from the feudal Korean government.

In the 1890's, they secured the right to exploit mines in Woon-san, So-an, Holdong, Hwa-chun, Kangreung, and to lay railways between Seoul and Inchon and between Seoul and Kaesong, and rights to install water-mains, to fell trees on Woolreung Island, and to monopolize explosives and petroleum.

In this way, they exploited the Korean people cruelly. Many American missionaries were brought into Korea to provide a shield for their plunder with "gospel-preaching."

An American missionary branded letters of "Thief" on the face of a Korean boy with aqua regia. The American falsely accused the boy of having stolen apples in the missionary's garden in Soonan, South Pyongan Province. Then in Pusan another American missionary poisoned the Korean people with opium.

These are some examples showing how vicious

the U.S. imperialists were in Korea already long ago. Their plunder and atrocities in Korea have only worsened since the U.S. Army occupied the southern part of Korea in September 1945.

Before landing in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists proclaimed through General MacArthur that "all powers of the government over the territory of Korea south of 38 degrees north latitude and the people therein will for the present be under the exercise of my authority," thus revealing their aggressive nature.

The U.S. imperialists and their henchmen suppressed the South Korean people who demanded freedom, democracy and independence. From September 1945 up to June 1950 when they unleashed an aggressive war in Korea, the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys arrested, detained and imprisoned more than 478,000 innocent people and slaughtered some 200,000 patriots.

It was during the Korean war that the aggressive nature and bestiality of U.S. imperialism were revealed more nakedly.

During the Korean war the U.S. barbarians perpetrated bloody atrocities without precedent in the history of mankind.

The following is an order given by the U.S. imperialists to their armymen driven into the Korean war:

"Kill whoever comes in sight, even if it is a child or an aged person! And your hands should not even tremble while doing it! You will fulfil your duty to the United States of America as its citizens only when you kill as many Koreans as possible."

In September 1950, General MacArthur, the then Commander of the "United Nations Forces," told his men ready to land in Inchon as follows:

"Take Seoul. There are many girls and women. The city will be yours for three days. And you shall have the girls and women of Seoul."

Thus the U.S. imperialist army educated in the idea of misanthropy and racism committed atrocities in the war and particularly in the period of temporary occupation of North Korea.

During the war, millions of innocent people—women, children, and the aged—were killed by the U.S. imperialists.

The barbarous atrocities committed by the U.S. imperialists during the war were innumerable. Particularly notorious was the savagery in Shinchun, South Hwanghai Province, where some 35,300 innocent people were butchered.

There were such massacres all over the territory where the U.S. bloody hands stretched. In

Kuchang, Sanchun, Hamyang, Taegu, Pusan and other areas the U.S. imperialists, and their stooges killed thousands and thousands of innocent people. In Pusan they bound people in groups of five or six with barbed wire and threw them into the sea, thus killing as many 10,000 people.

The U.S. savages maltreated and shot down war prisoners and went so far as to use them as objects for anatomy. Towns and villages were razed to the ground. They even used bacteriological and chemical weapons.

Though the U.S. imperialists were defeated in the three year Korean war, they refuse to draw a lesson from it.

Rejecting the sincere proposals of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for turning the Armistice into a lasting peace, the U.S. imperialists, in violation of the Armistice Agreement, continue provocations and pursue an aggressive policy.

The U.S. savages pillage villages and set fire to them in the broad day light. Women are raped and shot.

In April 1957, some 80 M.P.s led by a company commander belonging to a M.P. company, U.S. 24th Division, attacked the village of Yunpoong-ri, Pajoo County, Kyonggi Province, robbing the people of some 2,300 items of belongings from 185 houses. Then 10 days later, again in Pajoo, there were 8 cases of murder, robbery, and violence in one day alone. Two women were raped and killed.

Today South Korea is a theatre of tragedy.

In February 1958, Major Thomas G. James, and two other American officers of the Aircraft Repair Depot of the U.S. 8th Army in the Poopyung district in the suburbs of the City of Seoul, caught a Korean bootblack Kim Choon Il, aged thirteen, and tortured him. The American brutes beat the boy with a club and leather band, and stabbed him at random; they plucked out his toenails and cut off his hair. Then they tarred the boy's head and put him in a box which they loaded on a helicopter and dumped near Uijungbu 25 miles away from Poopyung.

In March 1959 an American soldier shot Korean children gathering tin cans near the wire-entanglements of the Kimpo air base of the U.S. A.F.I.K., killing Ri Soo Il and Ri Woo Yung, the latter getting more than 30 bullets.

Such atrocities committed by American soldiers are too numerous to mention.

The murder of a middle-school boy in Keum-chun, the killing of two-year-old baby, the rape and murder of a woman on the pier of Pusan, the outrageous cutting of the hair of two women—we might go on indefinitely enumerating such crimes which are being committed one after another in South Korea.

Such is the true nature of the U.S. aggressors, the blood-thirsty wolves in human skin.

After a visit to South Korea, Mexican journalist Gregori O. Jerera wrote:

"I could not restrain my indignation at the unprecedented barbarity of the Americans in South Korea, unforgivable crimes committed by the American soldiers in South Korea. I have come to realize that it is Americans who obstruct the unification of Korea and independence of the Korean people and disturb peace. Conscience will never forgive such acts. Their acts should be condemned..."

On the very first day of their occupation of South Korea, the U.S. imperialists set about turning South Korea into their colony, a market for their goods, and a supply source of strategic materials.

The U.S. imperialists destroyed South Korean factories and mills systematically. Thus the South Korean national industry and agriculture have gone totally bankrupt. Hunger and poverty reign in South Korea. Millions of jobless people roam about streets and foodless peasants are on the verge of starvation. In a word, South Korea today has turned into a hell.

This is not all the U.S. butchers of people have done in South Korea.

In their attempt to squash all the democratic and patriotic forces, the U.S. imperialists have intensified terrorist police oppression. The U.S. imperialists, the fiendish enemy of mankind, have turned South Korea into a huge prison of the people. During the year of 1959 alone, more than 247,000 people who were not to their liking were arrested, jailed, or killed under various framed-up charges.

In April 1960 when the South Korean people rose up in a mass struggle to knock out the Syngman Rhee fascist rule, the U.S. imperialists put into action an army division under the U.S. army command to kill thousands of youth, students and citizens. Tanks and machine-guns took the lives of even teen-agers.

This year the U.S. imperialists imposed on the puppet Chang Myun clique the "South Korea-U.S. Economic and Technical Agreement" to

(Continued on page 18)

JUN KYUNG CHUL

U.S. Imperialism —

As the statement of the Moscow Meeting of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties pointed out, today the international climate is changing more favourably for the peoples fighting for peace, national independence and socialism.

To be sure, imperialism gasping its last becomes more violent. Especially U.S. imperialism, the chief bulwark of world reaction, is most malicious and unscrupulous.

U.S. imperialism, the main force of aggression and war, has set up a network of military blocs in all parts of the world, enlisting its followers under the slogan of "communist menace."

The U.S. Government keeps an armed force of nearly one million strong stationed at the innumerable military bases it has built around the socialist countries. The U.S. imperialists have revived fascism and militarism in West Germany and Japan. Today the West German militarists under the patronage of U.S. imperialism are expanding their bases abroad and are supplied with nuclear and rocket weapons.

In the East U.S. imperialism has taken under its wing the Japanese militarists who are dreaming of restoring their former position as a bulwark of imperialist aggression in the Far East. At the U.S. bidding, Japanese monopoly capital is poised to make inroads into South Korea.

U.S. imperialism bent on a new war has been aggravating tension in the Far East. In the recent years alone the U.S. staged large-scale military manoeuvres more than 40 times in this region. It has occupied Taiwan and launched more than 150 military provocations against China. It is also U.S. imperialism that has been engaged in armed intervention in the Congo and Laos to squash the struggle of the people of these countries for national liberation.

It is threatening the independence of Cuba.

The Korean people have learnt through their experience the nature of U.S. imperialism, the ringleader of world imperialism. The U.S. Government still has its aggressive troops stationed in the southern part of Korea to chain South Korea with its colonial enslavement policy and perpetuate the partition of the Korean nation.

As the history of Korea shows, U.S. aggression against Korea started way back a century

the Chief Bulwark of World Reaction

ago. Its occupation of South Korea is a continuation of the aggressive U.S. policy and a link in its dream of world domination since World War II.

Upon landing in South Korea in September 1945, the U.S. imperialists dissolved forcibly the people's committees, the people's power organ, which the people themselves established after liberation. Then the patriotic forces were suppressed. The U.S. laid obstacles in the way of the Korean people who set about establishing a unified, independent country.

The U.S. imperialists, intentionally having boycotted the implementation of the Decision of the Moscow Three Foreign Ministers Conference for developing Korea into a democratic independent state, illegally brought the Korean question before the United Nations.

Under the U.N. signboard the U.S. imperialists rigged up the "elections" in South Korea in May 1948 and installed the Syngman Rhee puppet regime. The sinister plot of the U.S. imperialists split the Korean nation.

Rejecting repeated proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the peaceful unification of the country, the U.S. imperialists ignited an aggressive war in Korea in 1950 to subjugate the entire Korean nation. In the war, however, the U.S. aggressors suffered an ignominious defeat. Yet U.S. imperialism has not given up its old ambition to swallow Korea, hampering in every way the Korean people's endeavour for peaceful unification of the country.

The U.S. imperialists were against the convocation of the political conference which is stipulated in the Korean Armistice Agreement to discuss the questions of the peaceful settlement of the Korean question and the withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea. They stood against solving the Korean question at the 1954 Geneva Conference.

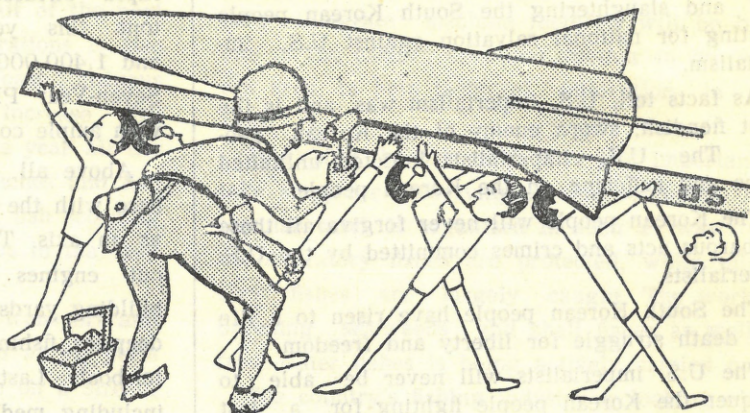
Today the U.S. Government

is not only dead set against the peaceful settlement of the Korean question. It is wrecking systematically the Korean Armistice Agreement intensifying war preparations in South Korea. It concluded the "ROK-US Mutual Defence Pact" with the Syngman Rhee clique, aimed at prolonging the U.S. occupation of South Korea and turning it into a springboard for military adventure on the Asian continent.

The U.S. Government unilaterally abrogated paragraph 13-d of the Korean Armistice Agreement with a view to illegally shipping into South Korea new type weapons including atomic and rocket weapons. Then the U.S. aggressive forces stationed in South Korea perpetrated military provocations. They expanded the puppet army from 16 divisions to 31, maintenance of which consumes over 70 per cent of the budget of the puppet government.

The American war-mongers have put the South Korean economy under their control to suit their military plans. The South Korean national economy has been going steadily bankrupt due to the colonial plunder by the U.S. imperialists. People's living is deteriorated to the extreme.

To make the grim situation worse, the U.S.



The Philippines, Thailand, Taiwan, Japan, South Korea, South Vietnam and Pakistan are under U.S. military yoke

imperialists and the Chang Myun clique have recently concluded the so-called "South Korea-U.S. Economic and Technical Agreement" to legalize the U.S. control of the political, economic and military activities including the annual budget of the South Korean regime.

The example in South Korea shows that wherever the U.S. imperialists set foot, people's freedom and democratic rights disappear and only hunger and poverty reign.

Today it is an urgent question to reunify peacefully the divided Korea for national prosperity. The early withdrawal of the U.S. aggressive troops from South Korea is the prerequisite to this question. The Korean people's resolute and persevering struggle for making the U.S. aggressive troops withdraw from South Korea and attaining the peaceful unification of the country will surely be crowned with victory. The Korean people will continue to strengthen their struggle to drive the U.S. aggressors out of the Far East for the preservation of peace in this area. The Korean people know that to oppose U.S. imperialism, the chief bulwark of world reaction, is the most pressing task of the peoples of all countries fighting for peace, national independence and socialism.

(Continued from page 16)

plunder unrestrictedly the natural resources of South Korea. Then they incited the puppet Chang Myun regime to concoct two evil laws, "anti-communist temporary special law" and "demonstration control law," with the aim of suppressing and slaughtering the South Korean people fighting for national salvation against U.S. imperialism.

As facts tell, U.S. imperialism was, and is the most fiendish, sworn enemy of the Korean people. The U.S. imperialists inflicted unlimited pains and suffering on the Korean people.

The Korean people will never forgive all these barbarous acts and crimes committed by the U.S. imperialists.

The South Korean people have risen to a life and death struggle for liberty and freedom.

The U.S. imperialists will never be able to conquer the Korean people fighting for a just cause.

N. Korea's Fishing Industry

OH MAN KIL

WITH the fulfilment of the country's First Five-Year Plan the question of food, clothing and housing has been basically solved.

This year the country has started the Seven-Year Plan during which period the people's living will improve markedly.

The cardinal task for the first three years of the Seven-Year Plan is to enhance radically the living standard of the people. To this end, the fishing industry will play an important role.

In the light of the young animal husbandry and limited area of arable land of our country, the rapid development of the fishing industry together with the steady growth of livestock breeding is of great importance in enriching the nation's diet.

In the Seven-Year Plan period, consequently, it is expected that the country's fishery will make rapid strides. Fish catch will surpass 800,000 tons this year (in 1960 it was 690,000 tons) and 1,400,000 tons in 1967, the last year of the Seven-Year Plan. And the country is provided with ample conditions for reaching these goals.

Above all, there exists a firm heavy industry base with the powerful machine-building industry as an axis. The machine-building industry turns out engines and fishing equipment, the ship-building yards are able to build engine boats for deep-sea fishing and various other kinds of motor-boats. Last year the number of motor vessels including medium trawlers, whaleboats and big purse seine boats grew five times over the pre-liberation year of 1944. Fishing boats are fully equipped for scientific fishing.

Looks Ahead

In fishing ports one can find a fish cannery with an average annual canning capacity of 10,000 tons and many other medium and small canneries. Then there are fish processing factories, fish freezing plants, boat repairing shops, net and fishing implement manufacturing centres. In provinces there are general fishing-machine factories to produce various fish processing machines and equipment. It must be added that in recent years a great number of fresh workers, particularly youth, have joined the ranks of the fishing workers. Many medium and small fishing vessels are launched one after another at the ship-building yards and at present factory-ships of 2,000-3,000-ton class are under construction. At the same time, motors are replacing sails on middle- and small-scale fishing boats. It is expected that before the year is out 50 per cent of the existing sail-boats will be installed with engines and the rest in the first half of the next year. Mechanization of fishing operations is also actively pushed ahead in order to ease arduous and labour-consuming work and increase fish hauls. During the first half of this year all the trawlers will be equipped with winches and fish scooping machines, and netting and fish scooping will be mechanized on all vessels in the very near future.

In the field of fish processing, transport and cleaning of fish will be mechanized at all ports and all the work processes be done on a stream line.

At every fishery and fishery co-op fish freezing and refrigeration facilities will be built or ex-



Members of the Shinpo Fishery Chullima Work-team of No. 211 ship are out on the sea. They overfulfil every month their plan

panded and the production of dried fish be industrialized.

To catch fish more than 300 days a year, a struggle is being waged to shorten to the minimum the time for repairing ships and supply all the equipment on time. Repairing work is specialized, production of standardized accessories activated, while the tackle manufacturing factories are reinforcing decisively their technical equipment. More, it is planned that two up-to-date integrate machine factories will be built, one in the eastern area and another in the western area, to help technical innovation in this field.

In raising the fish catch it is also important to take steps for preserving marine resources. Now the fish catch is organized in such a way that non-migratory fishes are protected, while migratory fishes are largely caught. The work of breeding sea-weeds and shell fishes as well as fresh-water fishes is being actively carried on.

The country's fishing industry is looking ahead and the entire workers in this field are working to surpass their goal of 800,000 tons of fish catch this year.

S. Korean Fishery Bankrupt

HAN YUNG IL

Warm and cold currents meet in the seas of South Korea, which makes the South Korean seas rich in marine resources.

Along the South Korean offshores various species of fish migrate throughout the year. Though South Korea has rich resources of marine products, its fishing industry is declining due to the predatory colonialist policy of U.S. imperialism. Fishermen live in poverty unable to go out to sea since they have no boats, fishing nets or tackle.

MARINE PRODUCTS DECLINING

The seas around South Korea—on the west, on the east and on the south—provide several wellknown fishing grounds: Islands of Yunpyungdo, Dukjukdo, Wooldo, Goolupdo and Uido on the west, Joomoonjin and Samchuk on the east coast, and the strip of sea off Pusan, Jinhai, Namhai and Tongyung, extending to Hyungjedo island.

Today, however, the major South Korean fishing ports such as Pohang, Pusan, Jinhai, Inchon and Sokcho have been turned into the U.S. naval bases, while the vast expanse of seas around South Korea, where temperate and sub-tropic fish families flourish, have been turned into U.S. naval training grounds.

The fishermen on Yokjido island, Tongyung county, South Kyungsang Province used to live on mackerels and sand lance. But now fishermen cannot find them because the migrating route has changed due to the constant training of the puppet South Korean navy on those waters. The once most common cod and herring are almost extinct now.

But this is not all. Not only the fishing grounds and ports are in a poor condition, there is also a serious shortage of fishing nets and tackle. The number of ships had decreased by 5,251 in 1959 compared with 1944 under the

Japanese imperialist rule. Moreover, 86.2 per cent of the existing ships are sail-boats, while 87.4 per cent of the total boats are of less than 5 tons.

As was reported by the South Korean fishery authorities, "Most of the boats are outmoded and worn out." The number of larger boats is very small and their equipment is poor.

About the fishing tackle in South Korea for sardines, the South Korean magazine **Finance** describes as follows:

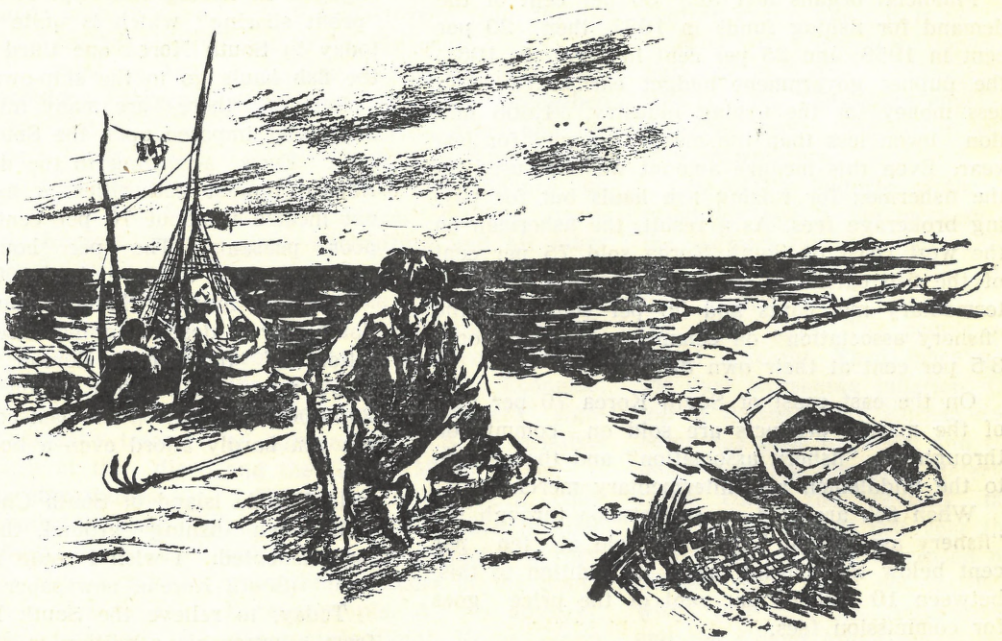
"The fishing nets and tackle they use today are little different from those used during the latter part of the Li Dynasty. And the bankrupt South Korea's industry is little help to the miserable fishing industry. During the past five years, only 62 per cent of the demand for fishing nets and tackle was met. The U.S. control of fuel supply and the rise in fuel price are a great obstacle to the normal operation of the boats. In the past five years only 53.5 per cent of the fuel needs were satisfied."

Old and small boats, outdated fishing facilities and the high price of fuel cancel out in effect the pelagic fishery.

Recently, a South Korean paper **Pusan Ilbo** said that the South Korean pelagic fishery which had been in a backward condition faced total bankruptcy, and that by January last year 80 per cent of the fishermen engaged in pelagic fishery went bankrupt because of the shortage of both funds and fuel. As a result, pelagic fishery exists in name only and marine output is declining rapidly.

Even according to the data issued by the puppet South Korean authorities, the year 1957 witnessed the biggest marine output. Yet it was only 63 per cent of that in 1937. In 1959 the marine output was barely 45.5 per cent of that in the closing year of the Japanese imperialist rule. But the figure shrank more last year. Even according to the marine department of the puppet government, in the first eight months of 1960, the marine output decreased to 63.9 per

KOREA TODAY



Miserable life of South Korean fishermen

cent compared with the same period of the previous year.

The South Korean cultivation of marine resources is insignificant, too. Take production of laver for example. It had reached 12,000,000 bundles at maximum before liberation. But the output dropped rapidly to 5,400,000 bundles after liberation, then to 3,680,000 bundles in 1958.

Processing of marine products is still in a backward condition. And the quality is poorer even than in the Japanese days. The reason for this is mainly lack of funds, facilities and technique.

Taking the quantity of processed marine products in 1938 as 100, it dropped to 30.6 in 1956, then to 33.7 in 1959, most of them being only dried and pickled.

MISERABLE LIVING OF FISHERMEN

There are in South Korea about 800,000 fishermen, 65.9 per cent of whom are engaged in fish catching, while 28.6 per cent are fish-breeders.

South Korean Fishermen Classified

Year	Doing fishing only	Doing both fishing and farming	Hired labourers	Total
1953	28.2	48.2	23.6	100
1955	27.7	50.8	21.5	100
1958	22.8	47.2	30.0	100

Most of those who do fishing only, generally own one ship, hire 5 or 6 persons and they themselves sometimes go out to sea with the men. These are small enterprisers, always heavily in debt to usurers.

Those who are engaged in both fishery and farming are mostly poor fishermen. Together with the hired labourers they make up 77.2 per cent of the total population engaged in fishery. South Korean fishermen are subject to cruel exploitation.

Take the question of fishing funds for example. The South Korean fishermen are suffering an acute shortage of funds. The frequent storms in recent years damaged greatly fishing boats and

equipment. But the fishermen have no necessary funds and the puppet authorities turn their eyes from the miserable condition of the fishermen.

Financial organs met only 30 per cent of the demand for fishing funds in 1957, then 20 per cent in 1958, and 25 per cent in 1959. In 1961, the puppet government budget earmarked still less money for the fishing industry, 1,400 million hwan less than the meagre amount for last year. Even this meagre amount was not used by the fishermen for raising fish hauls but for paying brokerage fees. As a result, the fishermen on the west coast of South Korea sold 75 per cent of the fish catch to the middlemen and other intermediary merchants and 20 per cent to the "fishery association" on commission, leaving only 3-5 per cent at their own disposal.

On the east coast of South Korea 70 per cent of the marine products are sold on commission through the "fishery association" and the rest go to the middlemen and intermediary merchants.

When fish are sold on commission through the "fishery association," they are sold at ten per cent below the market price. In addition to this, between 10 and 12 per cent of the price goes for commission fees.

Through consignment sale the middlemen, most of whom are usurers at the same time, cut the prices of the goods on consignment sale by 20 per cent compared with the market price and force the fishermen to pay a great sum of money for dock fees.

A fee of 3,000-4,000 hwan has to be paid by every fisherman for the "privilege" of entering

the fishing ground. A handful of rich people pocket the money.

Even worse is the condition of the workers engaged in fishing industry. According to the "profit sharing" which is quite widely practised today in South Korea one third or even half of the fish hauls go to the ship-owners.

Besides, there are many miscellaneous taxes and levies imposed upon the South Korean fishermen. Even according to the data of the South Korean puppet authorities, a fisherman's annual net income is about 70 per cent of that of the poor peasants. The per household debt of a fisherman runs to more than 100,000 hwan.

A recent issue of **Sanup Kyungje Shinmoon** of South Korea, describing the miserable living condition of the South Korean fishermen, wrote: "Now when the big fish season is over, about 200,000 fishermen on the east coast of South Korea can hardly afford even a bowl of porridge a day."

In Wando island of South Chulla province, a well-known fishing ground, the foodless fishermen lamented: "I wish I could have a look at rice!" (South Korean newspaper **Chosun Ilbo**)

Today, to relieve the South Korean fishermen from a miserable condition is one of the problems which require immediate solution.

At the end of last year the Eighth Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K. proposed concrete measures for saving the South Korean fishermen from dire straits. And the horrible condition of the present South Korean fishing industry demands immediate realization of the proposals.

U.S. and the South Korean Economy

KIM KWANG SOO

The U.S. imperialists, panicked because of the ever surging anti-American sentiment and the mass struggle for the peaceful unification in South Korea, are working hard to bolster their tottering colonial system.

The scheme of the U.S. imperialists to strengthen their colonial rule, intensify exploitation and draw a greater profit can be seen in the series of their ag-

gressive measures in the recent years. The "joint examination of the budget" is designed to tighten their grip on the financial affairs of the puppet government; the "counterpart fund" of the U.S. "aid", the boosting dollar-hwan exchange rate and the "South Korea-U.S. Economic and Technical Agreement" are all designed to fasten the South Korean economy to the U.S. economy.

The U.S. controlled "ROK-U.S. Joint Economic Commission" forced last year the joint examination of the budget with a view to intensifying the U.S. control over the puppet government budget. According to the plan, before drawing up the budget, the puppet government should consult with the "U.S. Economic Cooperation Board in South Korea," hand over all the pertinent records on the budget,

and get final approval from the "board." Thus the U.S. imperialists control every phase of the financial matters of the puppet government. It goes without saying that all this gives the U.S. government full reins on the South Korean economy, government and military affairs.

The "counterpart funds" secured from the sale of the U.S. "aid" goods, are a U.S. tool for controlling South Korean currency hwan. Measures have been taken by the U.S. imperialists to tighten their hold on the South Korean economy. "Customs duty" and "commodity tax," which previously went into the puppet government's treasury, are now placed at the disposal of the U.S. imperialists to add to the "counterpart fund." And rise of dollar-hwan exchange rate on two occasions this year in favour of U.S. dollar has led to the increase of the "counterpart fund" in value.

The exchange rate jumped to 1:650 and then 1:1,300. Consequently, the estimate of the "counterpart fund" in South Korean finance leaped from 30 per cent to 55 per cent.

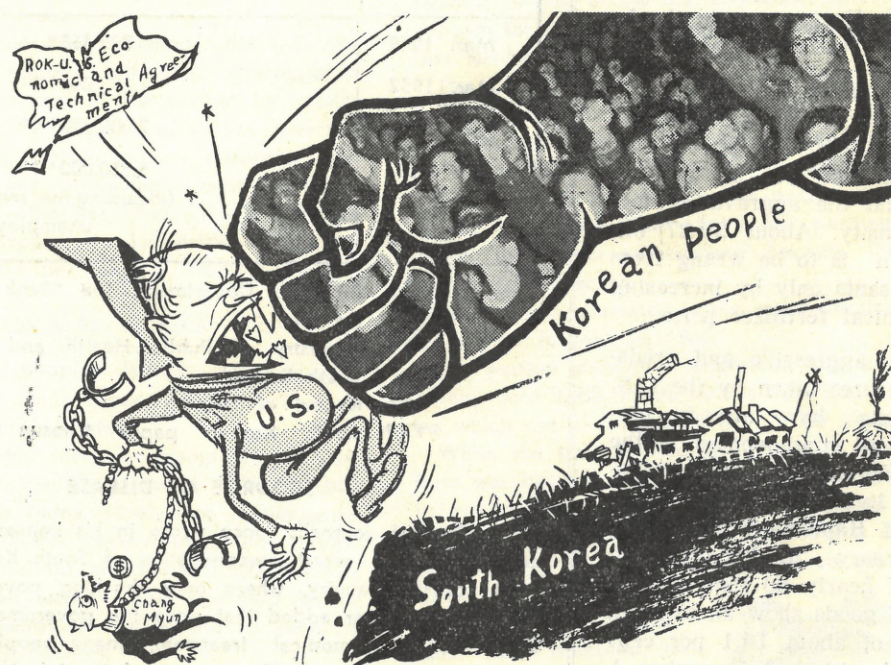
In this way, the U.S. imperialists are trying to strengthen the South Korean army and the colonial system in South Korea and hold sway over finance, industry, mines, railway, transport, agriculture and all other branches of the South Korean economy. The aggressive nature of the U.S. imperialists has been brought to light more clearly in the "South Korea-U.S. Economic and Technical Agreement" signed between the U.S. imperialists and the Chang Myun clique.

Tightening of the U.S. colonial rule and intensified plunder only impose a greater burden upon the shoulders of the South Korean people. A "tax adviser" was sent to South Korea from the United States to revise the

tax law before the puppet government drew up the budget.

In South Korea tax is the main source of income for the puppet government. It is not for nothing that the U.S. imperialists saw to it that the tax law was revised. They were eager to squeeze more money for military expenditure.

One of the features of the revised tax law is the increase of the indirect tax. The reason for this was the difficulty the puppet government encountered in collecting taxes. The people resisted strongly. Then there was the ever worsening inflation. On top of it, the South Korean economy has gone bankrupt and the people's living has been deteriorated. Under the revised tax law, by the end of last year the rate of indirect tax increased by 30 per cent. Still not satisfied with this, the U.S. imperialists and the Chang Myun clique are trying to squeeze greater sums.



of money out of the people by revising again the tax law before they adopt a supplementary budget for this year.

Recently the U.S. imperialists have made the Chang Myun clique radically increase all kinds of government fees. Freight charges and the prices of tobacco and petroleum products have almost doubled and fees for electricity have risen to 149.9 per cent. The repeated boosting of government fees and charges clearly shows the greedy desire of the U.S. imperialists to plunder the people more cruelly.

The U.S. imperialists get large profits by raising the dollar-hwan exchange rate. The sharp increase of the dollar-hwan exchange rate is another predatory measure taken by the U.S. imperialists to establish control over the South Korean economy and make a huge colonial surplus profit in South Korea. According to a rough estimate, annually 100 billion hwan of money will be squeezed from the South Korean people thanks to the new exchange rate.

The workers are suffering from the sky-rocketing prices. They are driven hard by the "rationalization of the management" and the aggravating labour intensity. About 20-27 billion hwan is to be wrung from the peasants only by increasing the chemical fertilizer price.

These aggressive and predatory measures taken by the U.S. imperialists have already produced evil consequences in the South Korean economy and the people's living. According to a report of **Hapdong Tongshin**, as of February 20 this year, the prices of nearly 60 items of the imported goods show an average increase of about 14.1 per cent compared with last December 1

(Continued on page 47)

FACTS and FIGURES on South Korea

H UNGER, poverty, disaster, disease—these are the words which describe today's South Korea, a living hell.

The British periodical *Economist* once labelled South Korea as "the lowest level of the pyramid of human society." Indeed the South Korean people have sunk to the rock-bottom of misery. Presented below are some of the facts and figures on South Korea.



GEOMETRICAL GROWTH OF UNEMPLOYED

The colonial policy of the U.S. imperialists has driven the national economy of South Korea into bankruptcy.

Today 60 per cent of factories and 80 per cent of mines in South Korea have either closed down or are operating on a reduced schedule. The number of unemployed is increasing.

Figures on Unemployment in South Korea

	Number of unemployed
Mar. 1949	895,468*
Mar. 1952	1,097,000**
Feb. 1955	2,000,000***
Jan. 1959	5,350,000**** (including the semi-unemployed)

Source: * Research Department, the "Bank of Korea" (South Korea)
 ** "Ministry of Public Health and Social Affairs" of South Korea
 *** Report of UNKRA
 **** South Korean paper **Chosun Ilbo**, May 30, 1959

SCOURGE OF DISEASE

A Swedish journalist once wrote in his impressions of Korea that not even the worst preconception of South Korea can match the plight of the country, where only shocking poverty and destitution prevail. The writer added that since the government did not earmark any funds for medical treatment, many people fell dead on the street. In South Korea, 20 per cent of the infants die of tuberculosis and the average longevity ranges between 30 and 40 years.

Figures on Patients with Chronic Disease

Diseases	Number of patients	Proportion of patients to population (in percentages)
Leprosy	190,000	0.9
Distomiasis	6,000,000	27
Psychosis	120,000	0.5
Tuberculosis	1,000,000	4.5
Venereal disease	600,000	2.7
Total	7,910,000	35.6

As shown above, the number of chronic disease patients stands at 35.6 per cent of the whole population. On top of this, every year South Korea is plagued by such epidemics as typhoid, typhus, diphtheria, and encephalitis.

Figures on Acute Epidemics

1956=100

	Number of cases	Number of victims
1957	130.3	—
1958	661.3	1,104

As shown above, in 1958 compared with 1956 the number of epidemic cases increased 6.6 times and the number of victims 11 times.

Despite this deplorable situation, the U.S. imperialists and the puppet authorities appropriated less than one per cent of the budget for public health. Worse still, the puppet authorities diverted even that meager amount to military purposes, thus hampering medical and prophylactic work in South Korea. The puppet authorities directed only 0.8 per cent of the total expenditure for public health for the year 1959, and 0.9 per cent for 1960.

HELPLESS WAR VICTIMS

Millions of jobless people, foodless peasants, and vagrants roam about South Korea.

But this is not the whole story.

In South Korea today there are about 505,000 war-widows whose family member's number some 916,000 (Year Book of South Korea, 1958), tens of thousands of orphans, about 500,000 ex-servicemen, not including 150,000 of the disabled, and some 315,000 families of disabled or fallen soldiers. The wretched lot of these people is beyond description and no relief is forthcoming from any quarters.

Another tragedy on the South Korean scene is the flocking to Seoul of many country women having lost

the means of subsistence on farms. Many of them are detained by the women's police in the Seoul or Chungryang-ri stations for investigation. During the months April-November 1960, some 418,400 such instances were reported.

Deploping the state of affairs in South Korea, a South Korean intellectual lamented:

"Nothing but hopelessness we see. There is nothing we can hang on to in life. Whom should we trust in life? Life is not worth living. Cases of suicides keep increasing. Is there anyone who really enjoys life?" (South Korean journal *Shintaiyang*)

INCREASING TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

Traffic accidents keep increasing in South Korea as seen in the following table.

Automobile Accidents in South Korea

	Number of accidents	Casualties		
		Wounded	Killed	Total
1951	1,695	4,272	1,294	5,566
1959	4,909	6,206	1,276	7,482
Jan.-Sept. 1960	4,682	6,452	1,042	7,494

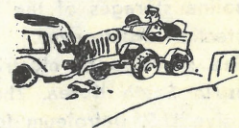
In 1951 there were on an average 4.6 automobile accidents and 15.3 casualties per day, but the figures rose to 17.3 accidents and 28 casualties in 1960. Most of these automobile accidents were caused by the reckless driving of the U.S. aggressors who have least concern for the lives of the South Korean people. No less terrible are railway mishaps.

The *Chosun Ilbo* wrote that passenger coaches in South Korea are the covered waggons used by the Japanese to carry animals. And the coaches look as if they might burst any minute packed so closely as they are, even the doors, with passengers and luggage. The *Tonga Ilbo* added that passengers often found themselves embarrassed because there were no toilets in coaches.

Such chaos culminated in the worst disaster at Seoul Station on January 26, 1960.

The puppet authorities, engrossed only in collecting money, sold 3,000 tickets for the train bound for Mokpo which can accommodate only 1,000 passengers.

When the train arrived and the gate to the platform was opened, the people stampeded, each trying to get to the train first. Soon the overhead passageway was jammed with people. The milling crowd began pushing, stumbling and falling on top of each other. In the course of this confusion, 31 persons were trampled to death and 41 were wounded.



NATURAL CALAMITIES

The U.S. imperialists and puppet authorities have directed little attention to afforestation, irrigation, and dyke projects. Worse still, trees have been hewed down wantonly. As a result, South Korea is each year stricken by droughts and floods that take a heavy toll of human lives and inflict enormous damages upon property.

Damages Caused by Natural Calamities

	1956	1957	1958	1959*
Damage (100 million hwan)	88	243	263	1,377

* In 1959 there were some 1,000,000 victims.

Source: Report of the "Special Committee on Typhoon Damages, House of Representatives" of South Korea

South Korea suffered the worst calamities in 1960. No less than 346,341 jungbo of dry and paddy fields—28 per cent of the total dry and paddy fields of South Korea—was stricken by a severe drought during the summer of 1960. As a result, even according to the puppet South Korean authorities, the year's harvest shrank by some 1,690,000 suk of rice. (The **Tongyang Tongshin**, September 14, 1960)

Following the drought came the typhoon and long rainy season which inundated 420,183 jungbo of dry and paddy fields, inflicting a loss of 20,828,900,000 hwan. (The **Tongyang Tongshin**, September 19-21, 1960)

INCESSANT FIRE CASES

South Korea is harassed by numerous fires inflicting heavy damages on the lives and property of the people.

Fires in South Korea

	Number of cases	Casualties			Damages on property (in million hwan)
		Wounded	Killed	Total	
1956	1,341	278	109	387	1,300
1959	1,558	195	136	331	1,600
Jan.-Sept. 1960	1,204	225	143	368	7,500

One cause of frequent fires is the numerous gasoline storages of the U.S. aggressors with no fire-protection whatsoever.

The shortage of electricity also accounts for many fires in South Korea. The people have to burn expensive U.S. petroleum for light, and accidents occur

frequently. On top of it all, the U.S. imperialists and the puppet authorities have neglected to pay attention to adequate waterworks and any facilities for fighting fires.

Consequently, once fire breaks out, it usually causes heavy damage.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCIES

Owing to the prevalence of abject poverty and the onslaught of the American way of life, a crime wave is sweeping South Korea.

Crimes in South Korea

	Number of criminals apprehended	Rate of increase
1946	98,341	100
1948	108,877	110
1958	240,920	244
1959	247,135	250

Source: "Ministry of Justice," South Korea

Most shocking is the increase of juvenile delinquency cases resulting from the flood of American movies of murder and violence.

Rise of Juvenile Delinquencies in South Korea

	Cases of Delinquency
1955	100
1956	236
1957	292

During the months January-June 1959, the number of juvenile delinquencies reached 10,940 in Seoul alone.

An issue of the **Shintaiyang**, a South Korean magazine, says: "South Korea is a lawless and detestable society where justice and law are trodden underfoot." Thus only extreme confusion, corruption, lawlessness, and degradation reign in South Korea today.

All these evils are products of the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their colonial policy.

Only when the U.S. imperialists are made to withdraw from South Korea and the country is peacefully unified, will these evils disappear for good from South Korea.





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Deep Love for Men

IN this era, the era of the Workers' Party, many wonders are being accomplished and a new type of man, man of communist morality, appears in succession.

The staff members of the Heungnam Fertilizer Factory Hospital and 17 students of the Hamheung Medical College displayed an example of the lofty communist morality. They gave skin for a skin-graft on a boy, Bang Ha Soo who had got a third

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degree burn (See the article under the same heading in this issue.). Photos: (1) Chief surgeon Kang Ha Jong and nurse Ham Jung Hi visiting Bang Ha Soo. They and others, 38 all told; saved the boy's life. (2) The hospital staff members being acclaimed for their noble deeds. (3) Surgeons held several consultations on the case of the burned. The only way, they came to the conclusion, was a skin-graft. But where should they get so much skin? (4) Hospital staff members rushing into the operation room to donate skin. (5) These seventeen students of the Ham-heung Medical College who were then taking practical training in the hospital offered skin for the burned. (6) Chief surgeon Kang Ha Jong examining the symptoms of development. (7) "... It's the profound affection you have for human life that has saved my boy," says the mother of Bang Ha Soo. (8) Here is another story of

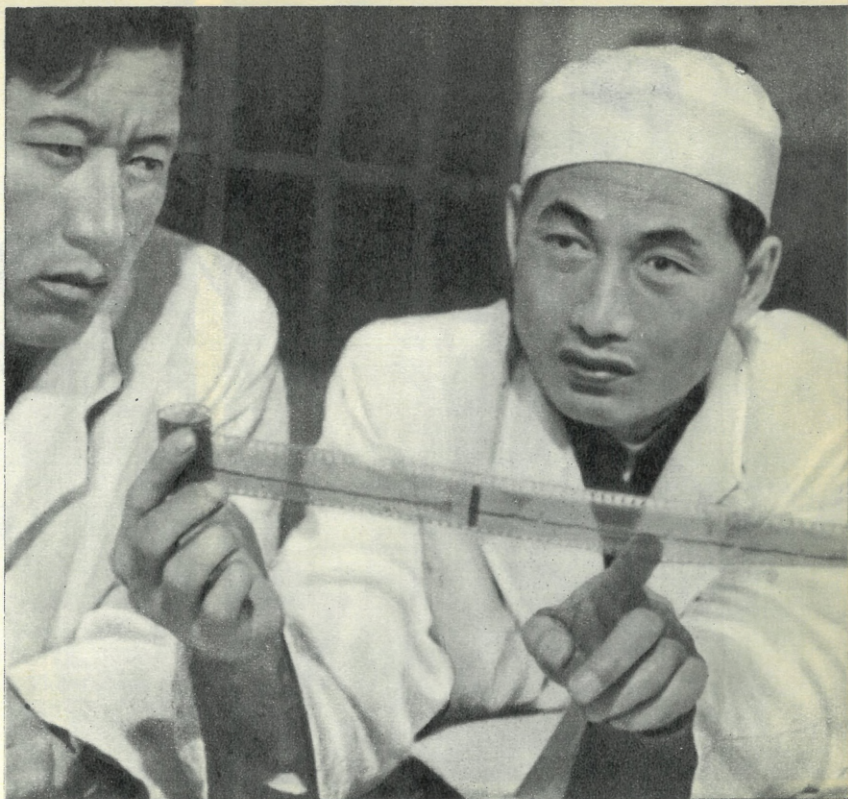
④

⑤



ble deed. Students of the Pyong-
ng Medical College, together
th the staff members of the Red
ss Hospital, undertook the
atment of a paralysed leg of
Keun Myung. When they learn-
that he had given up the hope
curing the paralysis resulted
m a wound, they personally
ited him at home and took him
the hospital.

"Of course, the excellent techni-
e and good medicine have gone
long way. But I must say I owe
e remedy of the leg to a greater
easure to your noble hearts,"
ys Li Keun Myung rejoicing over
e remedy. (9) Feeling the pati-
it's suffering as painful as her
wn, Jung Sung Hi, head of the
ulistic department of Pyongyang
edical College Hospital, has
ought eyesight to several hund-
ds. (10) Han Bok Keun, head
rse at the surgical department
the South Pyongan Provincial



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Hospital, gave skin for transplantation on the burned man Kim Myong Taik. She is called "mother Han Bok Keun" by the patients



⑨

for her tender care of them. (11) Jang Doo Soon, doctor of the traditional medicine hospital under the Academy of Medical

Science, has brought eyesight to Dong Hi Kyoo.

Photo by Ro Ki Joon and Cho Yong Chul

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⑪



NEW TYPE MEN OF NEW ERA

MIRACLES are being wrought one after another and new type men with communist morality appear in succession. This is characteristic of our era of the Workers' Party, the era when an epic history is being created.

In the northern part of the Republic where decisive victory has been won in the socialist revolution, a big upsurge is sweeping all fields of socialist construction and productive forces are developing by leaps and bounds. The people, mountains and rivers have all changed beyond recognition.

The political and moral unity of the people based on the worker-peasant alliance has become rock-firm and the whole Party and the whole nation are united closer than ever around the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The Chungsan-ri spirit and the Chungsan-ri method have given rise to great success in remaking and transforming nature and society and have engendered great changes in the moral life of man.

There are innumerable moving stories about our Chullima riders or front-rankers advancing in seven-league boots. They volunteer to take over a lagging work-team and bring it up into an advanced one through their exemplary deeds and tireless education.

One is struck with admiration to hear the story of a man who made a trip to distant districts to help his fellow worker get reunited with family members from whom he was separated during the war time, and from whom he had not heard for a long. Moreover, he offered his own house to this reunited family, and then helped him to become a model worker.

The heroes of these heart-moving stories never seek their own glory or fame. What they are concerned about is the interests of the Party and the revolution.

The article in this issue "Deep Love for Men" is about an example of the lofty communist morality shown by new type men of our era.

Towards the close of 1960, the hospital attached to the Heungnam Fertilizer Factory received an emergency case of a third degree burn covering 48 per cent of the body. It was a boy named Bang Ha Soo.

Medical workers did their best to save him. Nevertheless, his condition grew worse.

In the long run, the medical workers came to the conclusion that there was no hope unless skin was transplanted on the boy. But where could they obtain so much skin for transplantation? The case became critical, and this was known to the students of the Hamheung Medical College who were then taking practical training at the hospital. The students, seventeen all told, asked the hospital authorities to allow them to give their skin. This initiative was immediately responded to by the hospital staff and even by the patients.

The 38 noble hearts, warm and beautiful, at last rescued the boy.

People all over the country are moved by the noble deeds which are an expression of the lofty communist morality of the red medical workers and the red students educated by the Workers' Party of Korea, an expression of the deep affection for man, a manifestation of the devoted service for the people.

This is a manifestation of the indomitable spirit of our people fighting for everlasting prosperity of the country and brighter future, a manifestation of our people's fraternal love for their suffering compatriots in South Korea.

Such noble spirit as was displayed by the medical workers of the Heungnam Fertilizer Factory Hospital and the students of the Hamheung Medical College, can be seen only in our socialist land where people are the masters of the state, where people love and help each other and share with each other their bitters and sweets.

Man is most valued in our land of socialism.

Why did the hospital staff and those students willingly offer skin from their own body to a

strange boy? Did they seek personal glory or reward? No, they did not.

It was the warm affection for man, and the lofty spirit of laying down even their lives if needs be for the good of people that dominated the minds of those heroes of our era.

The minds of the medical workers and students are imbued with the revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese partisans who fought in defiance of their sacrifice for the restoration of the fatherland overridden by the Japanese colonialists, with the lofty spirit of the armymen who in the war time blocked enemy embrasures with their own bodies for the defense of their dear socialist fatherland and the happiness of the succeeding generations.

In our country where an end has been put once and for all to exploitation and oppression, everyone is on the job and education and medical service are given free of charge, people regard the pain of others as their own and unsparingly devote all they have to relieve others' suffering.

Thanks to the great might and the lofty morality of the collective united by the single purpose of "one for all and all for one," development of our society is accelerated and emergency cases are saved.

Such noble deeds are inconceivable in the capitalist world where the law of the jungle prevails.

Here are a few of the many instances of misery in South Korea under U.S. occupation.

A "Christian Hospital" in Taegu refused to treat a schoolboy who was severely injured while playing, simply because he could not pay 30,000 hwan for hospitalization. The boy died at the entrance of the hospital.

An expectant mother went to the "Red Cross Hospital" in Seoul in the hope of getting some treatment for an injury. The poor woman was so naive as to expect that the hospital would give her treatment. But she was refused treatment, because she could not pay. She died at the door of the hospital.

Such occurrences are common in the capitalist system.

The mother of the boy Bang Ha Soo said that the developed medical science in the service of people and the lofty spirit of collectivism in the land of socialism saved her son.

True, the socialist system is synonymous with eternal prosperity and happiness, lofty comradesly co-operation, real love and joy.

The lofty deeds of these thirty-eight medical workers and students are expressive of the in-

comparable superiority of the socialist system, signify victory for the mass line of the Party and the fine fruits of education in the revolutionary tradition of the Party. Their deeds are the embodiment of the revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese partisans—indomitable will, revolutionary comradeship of helping each other in difficult circumstances, and ardent patriotism. The revolutionary work method and the noble communist morality of the anti-Japanese partisans have served as an example in their daily life.

Like the anti-Japanese partisans who devoted all they had to the revolutionary comrades-in-arms, they regarded the boy's pain as their own and willingly offered skin from their own bodies.

Exemplary deeds have great power of influence, indeed.

At mine faces several thousand metres underground, on the ships cruising the seas and by the blast furnaces, our Chullima riders, with ardent revolutionary zeal, study the "Reminiscences of the Anti-Japanese Partisans" from which they derive fresh energy and courage for tiding over all difficulties and working wonders. Following the fine example of comradeship set by the anti-Japanese partisans, they co-operate with each other and help the lagging catch up with the advanced, thus making their collective a communist collective. This is indeed a great force, a force that makes a new type of man in all parts of the country, that has brought about the fabulous changes in the countryside, that has given rise to the Chullima spirit in factories and enterprises.

Tens of thousands of new type men can be produced on one example.

Constant increase of the model men—from hundred to thousand and thence to hundreds of thousands—is the source of the might accelerating the advance of our society.

A new type of man with communist morality crops up one after another in all parts of the country, and the number increases with every passing day.

Epochal progress in production and technique and all-round efflorescence of new morality among people—this is the sure guarantee of the ultimate victory of our revolution.

The lofty deeds of the medical workers of the Heungnam Fertilizer Factory Hospital and the students of the Hamheung Medical College, who are true to the Workers' Party of Korea, are a source of inspiration to tens of thousands of people.

Deep Love for Men

There is nothing more precious than man's life, and there is nothing more noble than the hearts devoted to the protection of man's life.

Our era of the Workers' Party is an era fraught with miraculous achievements, an era full of inspiring stories.

Here is one of the many stories about the lofty deeds performed by the new type men brought up by the Workers' Party.

WITH ALL THEIR HEARTS

On November 13 last year the Heungnam Fertilizer Factory Hospital received a boy whose body had been seriously burned. The nine-year old boy, second son of Bang Soo Kyung in Hamheung City, was seriously burned while playing with fire with his pals. His cotton-padded jacket caught fire and was burning in several places before they noticed it. The frightened, confused children only showered water on him, instead of helping him take off the jacket.

Third degree burns covering 48 per cent of the body—the head of surgical department Kang Ha Jong was dumbfounded, for he had never heard of such burn being cured.

The boy was in a precarious condition. "Is it possible to cure him?" The head surgeon asked himself. But next moment the thought "it's too serious" occurred to him.

"No, you must at least prolong his life even for a few hours." A little later he found himself struck by a strong urge: "You must save him at any cost. You must be worthy of the title of Chullima surgical department."

"Get ready for first aid treatment!" the chief

surgeon told his department staff in a calm, confident voice.

Thus the members of the Chullima surgical department began a difficult, tense struggle.

Surgeons held one meeting after another. Injection, blood transfusion and dispensation of drugs—they did everything they could.

One month passed, but the boy's temperature showed no sign of going down. It was still around 40 degrees.

The nurse in charge of the boy, Jun Bong Hi, cared for the boy like a mother. She spent many sleepless nights tending the little patient. Her heart ached when the patient lay groaning in pain.

For all her sincere care, there was no sign of improvement. The transfusions of blood had not produced any effect. She spent her own money on many occasions to get favorite foodstuffs for the patient. But the boy could not eat them.

Utterly disappointed, the nurse murmured in the presence of the acting head nurse Ham Jung Hi: "What shall I do? What shall I do? Seems there's no hope."

"Don't get depressed," the acting head nurse said, gently patting her on the shoulder, "you must have a strong will. Your duty is to look after patients, isn't it?" She continued, "Have you forgotten the anti Japanese partisan Mother Chul Koo who attended the sick revolutionary comrade-in-arms with such devotion? Today we've all the necessary medicine and instruments. Let's look after him with warm heart, a communist spirit. I dare say we can save him."

They derived fresh strength and courage from the lofty morality of the anti-Japanese partisans.

The acting head nurse stopped Jun Bong Hi who was about to leave for the ward and said to her:

"What about taking rest this evening, comrade? I'll take over for you."

"No, I'm all right. I never feel tired sitting by his bedside," Jun Bong Hi refused the kind offer.

"Don't insist, Comrade Bong Hi, I know you have sat up all night for three days looking after him. And you have your children to look after, don't you?"

In the meantime, the chief surgeon was taking supper at his office, deep in thought. He renewed his resolve when he recalled the anti-Japanese partisan surgeon Pak Sung Woo. "Didn't he give warm heart to his wounded comrades-in-arms?" the chief surgeon spoke to himself. He rose to his feet and made his way to ward No. 6 where the suffering boy was. But he was back in his room a few minutes later.

The idea of transplanting skin came to him. "But would it help him recover? Where should I get enough skin to cover the burns?" He was doubtful.

Another one month passed. For the surgeons and nurses it was a month of anxiety. Around this time, a group of 17 students from the Hamheung Medical College came to the hospital to take practical training.

Deeply moved by the selfless endeavour of the surgical department staff, these students, who rose up in the drive to win the title of Chullima class at the college, volunteered to take most arduous work. Jang Kwan Hak and Yeun Eun Joo got assignment in ward No. 6 where Bang Ha Soo was.

The boy's condition was growing worse. The temperature hung around 40 degrees; he did not eat and was wakeful.

The nurses tried in vain to tempt him with tasty food.

"It seems there's no hope unless we adopt new method of treatment," chief surgeon said to the chairman of the hospital Party organization who was pacing up and down in the office room. The hospital director Kim Hyong Joon happened to be present at the time.

The chairman remarked that the Party members should wholeheartedly accomplish their duty. The hospital director sprang up and exclaimed: "What about transfusing several hundred grams of blood within 24 hours?"

The chief surgeon and the deputy director were all surprised, for they had never heard of such an amount of blood transfusion for a little boy.

"He needs so much blood. Let's take measures," the director added.

"Let's do all we can to save him," said the chairman.

They studied together ways of giving the blood transfusion. Soon the transfusion began, and in 20 hours altogether 400 grams of blood had passed into

his blood stream. The pale face of the boy flushed showing the effect of the transfusion.

The chief surgeon finally made up his mind to apply what he had considered a decisive measure. He brought the measure up for discussion. He explained to the director and the chairman of the Party organization that transplantation of skin would save the boy, adding that he himself was ready to donate skin. The director attentively listened to the chief surgeon. At first he doubted if it were possible to get so much skin, but gradually his doubt was dispelled as he listened further. The director expressed himself in agreement, saying he was banking on the collective united by the singleness of purpose.

Back at his office the chief surgeon pondered over how to begin. He remembered the words of the chairman of the Party organization: "You can't have things done by asking the people to do them. You must see to it that they come out voluntarily."

He figured one by one the 18 members of his department honoured with the title of Chullima: nurse Ham Jung Hi who had earned the nickname of "sleepless woman" for her selfless attendance on the patients; nurse Choi Keum Soon who was looking after the boy with such tender care—the daughter of a worker who died a tragic death from the burns suffered while working at the Heungnam Fertilizer Factory in the days of Japanese rule; nurse Joo Jeung Nam who was called "Our Sister" by the patients for her devoted service—she had almost lived by the bedside of a worker patient for 105 days; tender Yang Han Bok who had earned the nickname "Our Mother" for her maternal affection for patients. One time, overjoyed to find a patient regaining his appetite, she killed her own breed hen to serve it to the patient. And there was tender Han Byung Ryong who offered her blood to the boy.

In the hospital, there were eight departments which had risen up in a drive to win the title of Chullima.

The next morning a meeting was called at the surgical department. There was every ground for the chief surgeon to fully count on his department members. But he could not yet bring himself to speak out. He simply suggested to them to examine and see if they had any remnants of old ideology in their minds. Then he told them that the chairman of the Party organization was wanting them to do everything they could to save the boy.

The tender Yang Han Bok, with tears rolling down her cheeks, rose to her feet and spoke: "I'm ashamed of myself for having dozed for a moment by his bedside."

She was followed by the tender Han Byung Ryong. She spoke of the woman anti-Japanese partisan Yong Ok, the hero in the drama "Sunflower," who offered

her blood, the sterling blood of a Communist, to a Chinese boy in a critical condition. Then she expressed the readiness to give her blood, the sterling blood of a Chullima rider, to the suffering boy.

Next, tender Kim Chi Suh and nurse Kim Byung Nyo took the floor both asking the chief surgeon to assign them the most difficult job.

The nurses and tenders put into practice their words: some encouraged the boy telling him stories, others brought good food for him. They were vying with each other in doing good things for the suffering boy. Meanwhile, as for the chief surgeon, his trust in his department members became still firmer.

He was sure his department staff, all united by the singleness of purpose, would certainly save the boy.

LIKE A SUNFLOWER

The two medical students, Jang Kwan Hak and Yeun Eun Joo, who were assigned to ward No. 6, did their best to save the boy.

The other 15 students were also as much concerned about him. They would come to ward No. 6 whenever they found time to spare to tend the boy. Even back at their hostel, the medical students talked about the burns. The story of the anti-Japanese partisans who, fighting on Mt. Chunbo, willingly laid down their lives to rescue their wounded comrade-in-arms, was a source of inspiration to the students.

One Sunday, the hospital staff and the medical students went to see the drama "Sunflower" dealing with the revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese partisans. They learned much from the drama. Particularly impressive was the scene of a woman anti-Japanese partisan volunteering to give her blood to a severely injured Chinese boy.

"We too will willingly offer our blood if he needs it. But it is skin that he needs," medical student Jang Kwan Hak spoke to himself on his way back from the drama show. He remembered skin transplantation which he had learned in class the other day.

Back at the hostel, the students exchanged their impressions of the drama.

"We all know the bright future of communism is in store for Bang Ha Soo," Jang Kwan Hak spoke, "and he must live to enjoy it. But this is an emergency case. He is in need of skin. I've made up my mind to donate skin." These words of Jang Kwan Hak appealed to the hearts of all present.

The first to speak in response to the initiative was Li In Won. Recalling the bitter past days before liberation, he said he lost his mother and a younger brother because the doctor, knowing his family could not cover the expenses, refused to give treatment.

And he continued: "We are studying medical science without any worry in this fine era of the Workers' Party. Today every one is given the opportunity to learn and receives medical service free of charge. Are we satisfied with our present effort to protect the life of man so valued by the Party?"

In conclusion, he said he would willingly offer skin from his body.

He was followed by Oh Kyoo Wook. Tears in his eyes, he remembered the words of the revolutionary fighter Pak Dal: "We owe our happy life today to the anti-Japanese partisans who fought in defiance of their sacrifice in the interests of the fatherland and the people, fought so the younger generation might grow up and study without worry."

Saying that man is given every possible treatment when he is ill in the land of socialism he volunteered to donate skin.

Imbued with the lofty revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese partisans and bringing back to their minds the stories connected with the revolutionary tradition of the Party, the medical students all expressed their readiness.

Pak Chi Sun, Yeun Eun Joo, Kang Sang Ha and all the rest of the 17 students pledged themselves to be true to the Party like the anti-Japanese partisans and, faithfully following the teachings of the Party, regard the pains of others as their own.

These students endeavouring to win the title of Chullima class were doing well also in study—in the previous school term 97.2 per cent of them won top honours or honours. They helped a clinic in the city to win the title of a Chullima clinic, and availing themselves of after-school hours they gave a helping hand to the medics at the clinic.

They discussed the matter until the small hours, picked three-men representatives and sent them to the chief surgeon with their offer of skin for transplantation.

"Thank you, thank you," the chief surgeon, feeling a lump in the throat, could only mutter a few words of gratitude.

The next morning a meeting was called at the surgical department, to which was invited a students' representative.

The chief surgeon told his department staff about the suggestion of the medical students, remarking that he believed skin transplantation might be the sole way of rescuing the boy.

The chief surgeon was interrupted by the nurse Jun Bong Hi in charge of Bang Ha Soo. She "blamed" the chief surgeon for not telling them of skin transplantation, and expressed her readiness to offer skin.

Meanwhile, the Democratic Youth League members in the department, as if they had made arrangements in advance among themselves, went to the adjoining

room to have their own meeting. They discussed who should be first to offer skin, and no one was likely to give way to others.

Immensely moved by the noble hearts, the chief surgeon said to himself: "We're following the path the anti-Japanese partisans traversed. We have good medicine and technique. But they are no match for the warm hearts of these people."

The hospital director and the chairman of the hospital Party organization, who had rushed to the scene, found no words to express themselves, and tears welled to their eyes.

NOBLE MINDS

One may recall the "bloody minds of usurers" typified in Shylock of Shakespeare's "The Merchant of Venice." But he has most likely never before heard of the noble minds of men willingly offering skin from their bodies to a stranger. The hearts of these people are immeasurably lofty.

January 30 was the day scheduled for skin transplantation. By nine o'clock in the morning the operation room was already been packed with "applicants"—members of the surgical department and medical students. One could read in everybody's face the joy of doing good deeds.

The students insisted on meeting the needs for skin by themselves. But the surgical department staff was not going to concede. They were all eager and vying with each other in offering skin.

The chief surgeon, with a surgical knife in his hand, was quite embarrassed.

He was a good surgeon with several hundred excellent operations to his credit in the previous year alone. But now standing amid the crowd of volunteers tears stood in his eyes and he could not set to work.

"Comrades," he called out, "Listen to me. Your offer will be accepted. I want you to go outside and then decide who comes in first."

It was not easy to decide who should be the first and who next.

"My name appears first on the rolls at the College. Why should it not be the same here?" a student insisted.

"This isn't a class room," another one cut in, suggesting to write down his name first on the list.

The other student said his skin was best suited for transplantation on the boy.

Nurses and tenders were insisting on being first. The nurse in charge of the boy, Jun Bong Hi, would not give in.

At long last they agreed to work out a list in Korean alphabetical order. But the nurse Joo Jeung Nam was the only exception. She stood firm by the operating table refusing to budge until her wish was realized. She was given priority. She was followed by the medical students Kang Sang Ha and Li 'In Won. A piece of skin the size of a cigarette pack or match box was cut from each of their bodies.

Pain was forgotten in the thought of rescuing a boy. Around this time, a man came rushing towards the operation room, the father of the boy. He was just on his way from a trip to another district on official business. He elbowed his way through the crowd to the door of the operation room. But the medical students and hospital staff would not let him in.

"Yes, he is your son," the acting head nurse Ham Jung Hi pleaded with the father, "but please let him feel our affection."

A medical student who had just come out from the operation room took the father to an office room.

"He's a stranger to you, isn't he? But why...?" the father was choked with tears.

"We're all sons of the Workers' Party," said the medical student Jang Kwan Hak.

The father sprang up, firmly grasped the student's hands saying he would bring up his son into a good Party's son like the medical students.

Skin transplantation at the operation room went on until evening and many noble deeds were performed.

On the operating table every one of the applicants asked the chief surgeon to cut a larger piece of skin than from others. But the skin cut from the applicants' bodies never exceeded sixteen square cm. in size.

The chief surgeon himself cut a piece of skin from his thigh and then was about to cut another from his abdomen when medical students snatched the knife. They themselves began to cut skin from each other's body. They were all eager to offer more skin than others.

Meanwhile, the Party organization called an executive committee meeting. Chairmen of trade union branches and chairmen of Democratic Youth League organizations in all hospital departments were also invited to attend.

The chairman of the Party organization told them what was going on in the operation room.

"Let's call an employees' meeting at once and acquaint our people with this noble deed," suggested the chairman.

The Chairman of the hospital Democratic Youth League organization Li Nam Chil slipped out and headed for the operation room, followed by the

pharmacist Jun Hong Kyoo. The two men also offered skin from their bodies.

In less than five minutes, the hospital staff, over 100 in number, gathered for a meeting.

The story of the skin transplantation created a stir among those present, and a few minutes later the passage to the operation room was packed with nurses, tenders from other departments, pharmacists, stokers and cooks. Especially moved were Kim Ji Ja and Hyun Yang Ja, both returnees from Japan. They said they had never seen such collective in their life and such noble deed was beyond imagination in the capitalist world.

This story created a sensation among the patients in the wards, too. Nurse Jun Bong Hi was showered with questions when she entered one of the wards.

"What's matter with your leg? Something's gone wrong?"

"What's happened to all your people? We don't see them in the ward."

She tried to keep the story to herself, lest it should arouse them to follow suit.

From the tears in her eyes the patients knew that something unusual had happened. The nurse was at last compelled to tell the whole story.

"We too can offer skin," the patients exclaimed in unison and those who were able to walk made their way to the operation room. Among them was a man on crutches, worker of the Ryongsung Machine-building Factory Kim Tai Hak. He would not listen to the advice of the people around him, insisting that he would stay on until his offer was accepted.

"I offer the skin from the tempered body of the working class," he said.

For about two hours he had stayed in the operation room, and only after his request was accepted did he leave the room.

The factory trade union chairman was busy persuading applicants to go back and the hospital director was busily engaged in dealing with technical matters arising in the transplantation.

A group of some 30 men and women, whose offer of skin was rejected by the trade union chairman, went to the chairman of the Party organization.

"Why does he reject our offer?" they asked in an excited tone.

With great difficulty the chairman persuaded the people to go back, promising that all 140 hospital staff members would be given a chance to realize their wish next time when operation for the second transplantation was undertaken.

A "meeting for calming down" was held at each

department. The whole of the hospital staff members subscribed their names to the applicants' list for the next transplantation.

The chief surgeon transplanted altogether 41 pieces of skin on the boy in more than ten hours.

Medical student Pak Chi Sun told his fellow students he had now come to see how the anti-Japanese partisan endured pain when cutting one of his legs with a tin saw.

The most powerful thing in the world is the noble heart of man, his ardent zeal and will to devote all he has, even lay down his life, in the interests of the Party and happiness of the people.

ROAD TO RECOVERY

For the parents of Bang Ha Soo, the day of skin transplantation is a day that will remain forever in their memory.

Words failed to express their gratitude. They once again felt happy to live in the grand era of the Workers' Party.

"Were it not for the solicitude of the Party and Premier Kim Il Sung," the mother said, "he would have died."

The mother recalled the bitter memory of the past days of the Japanese colonial rule. She was bereft of her parents in her early life. Her father and mother could not afford to buy medicine even when they were at death's door.

The grandmother of the boy said that she had never before seen or even heard of such lofty deed.

To offer skin from his body to a strange boy—this is an unusual deed, a deed which can be performed only by the people in the era of the Workers' Party, the people educated in the lofty revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese partisans.

The day came for the medical students to leave the hospital. When bidding farewell to the hospital, the students asked the chief surgeon to let them know when the date for the second transplantation was fixed.

The condition of the boy was becoming better day by day, to the delight of the chief surgeon and all other hospital staff members. He regained his appetite, talked to people and even sang songs.

Nobody could yet tell what effect the transplantation had produced, since the plaster cast was still on the body. But from his improving condition it was apparent that the boundless affection of the 38 hearts was having its effect.

The medical workers continued their tireless effort

to hasten the boy's recovery. One day tender Han Byung Ryong offered 200 grams of her blood when she learned that the stock of blood for transfusion at the hospital had run out and that the hospital was expecting a supply from Hamheung any time.

Fifteen days had passed since the skin transplantation.

The day had at last arrived. What effect had the transplantation produced on the body? Success or failure? The chief surgeon found his hands trembling slightly when he was removing the plaster cast from the boy's body.

"Look! The skin's living. Looks a blooming flower, doesn't it?" the chief surgeon exclaimed to the hospital director and the chairman of the hospital Party organization who were present.

* * *

We reporters visited the boy Bang Ha Soo in his ward, accompanied by the chief surgeon and several medical students.

The boy greeted our party with a smile. From the sparkling eyes and rosy cheeks I could read the improvement of his condition.

"How do you feel, Ha Soo?" medical student Jang Kwan Hak asked.

"Thank you, I feel far better," said the boy. And then eying the picture book "Early Days of Marshal Kim Il Sung" lying by his pillow, the boy again thanked the students.

We caught the smiling face of the boy in our cameras.

The chief surgeon expressed his conviction that the boy would certainly regain his health.

A song was coming from ward No. 6 when we were taking leave—the "Song of General Kim Il Sung." The boy was singing.

"Prints of blood on every range of Jangbaik, Marks of crimson in every stream of Amrok,..."

It sings the revolutionary spirit of the Korean Communists headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung who cleared the dark clouds of Japanese colonial rule over Korea, and sowed the seed of prosperity for this land of socialism. It is their revolutionary spirit that has given the 38 people inspiration to perform such noble deeds, and gives inspiration to millions of people.

Several days later, second skin transplantation was carried out at the hospital. This time altogether 40 people offered skin from their bodies. Among them were hospital director, chairman of the hospital Party organization, nurse Hyun Yang Ja, a woman returned from Japan, and eight medical students who were taking practical training at the hospital.

Twice Chullima Surgery and Chullima Class

On February 19 ceremonies were held in the Heungnam Fertilizer Factory club to confer the honour of twice Chullima department on the Surgical Department of the Heungnam Fertilizer Factory Hospital and the title of Chullima Class on B class of the fifth year of the Hamheung Medical College.

Twenty-one members of the Surgical Department, united as one, displayed selfless devotion in implementing the Party policy on public health work. Doctors and nurses of the hospital have made a deep study of the revolutionary tradition established by the anti-Japanese

nese partisans led by Marshal Kim Il Sung. The partisans' lofty patriotism, selfless devotion to the people, strong hatred for the enemy and a strong will which never bowed before any difficulties were all a source of great inspiration to the members of the Surgical Department.

Combining the traditional medical treatment with modern methods they cured a patient crippled for twenty-two years and many other patients whose cases used to be thought incurable. Particularly important is the fact that they not only cure the patients of their diseases but educate them to become fine builders of socialism.

All the members of B class of the fifth year of the Hamheung Medical College got good or excellent marks in all their school subjects last year. They also set a fine example in carrying out the Party line of combining education with practice.

They helped nearly 13,000 working people get medical check-ups.

In many ways the students of this Chullima Class contributed much to the public health work. They also made 2,600 needles and 100 patient-carriages and sent them to the nearby hospitals and clinics.



Rice for the South Korean Peasants

The Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea adopted on March 20 a decision on offering 100,000 suk of polished rice (one suk equals 150 kg) to the foodless South Korean peasants who face starvation, and entrusted the Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross Society and the Central Committee of the Korean Peasants' Union with the task of taking measures for the immediate realization of the offer.

Entrusted by the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K., Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross Society and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Peasants' Union, under joint signature, sent a letter to President of the Republic of Korea National Red Cross and the representatives of the central and provincial relief organizations of South Korea, notifying them that the relief rice would be handed over at Panmunjom or other places and expressing the hope to receive an early reply on the procedure and date of receipt of the relief rice.

The recent Cabinet decision on the offer of 100,000 suk of polished rice to the foodless peasants in South Korea is another manifestation of the consistent policy of the D.P.R.K. Government which regards the relief of the suffering South Korean people as its national duty, an ex-

pression of the warm fraternal love the people in the North have for their compatriots in the South.

The critical situation of the foodless peasants in South Korea calls for urgent relief measures.

South Korean rural areas are stricken by a severe famine worse than any in previous years. According to South Korean press reports, the peasants in the once famous grain producing areas of the Honam plains face starvation, as they can no longer find in and around their villages grass roots and tree bark on which they have so far barely eked out their existence since last autumn.

The Haptong Tongshin News Agency of South Korea reported on March 11 that in South Chulla Province over 160,000 peasant families had become foodless. The South Korean paper **Chosun Ilbo** says in North Chulla Province half of the total peasant families have run out of food.

Here is what another South Korean paper **Kyunghyang Shinmoon** wrote describing the condition of the hunger-stricken peasants: "In the villages near the town of Pohang the famine-stricken peasants are compelled to lie in bed, unable to move about, and some 1,270,000 peasants in North Kyungsang Province, more than

50 per cent of the total peasants in the province, were on the borderline of death from starvation as of Feb. 7."

The news agency **Kyungje Tongshin**, quoting data released by the South Korean "Ministry of Social Affairs," reported on March 14 that the primary school pupils who had no regular meals every day numbered 1,200,000 or an increase of 420,000 compared with last October. Children of peasant families make up the greater part of these pupils.

The picture in the rural areas is so grim that even the South Korean rulers cannot hide it. The puppet Premier Chang Myun said in early February, "Foodless peasants number one million." Here is a passage from the statement of the puppet President Yun Bo Sun: "More and more peasant families have run out of food, and the number of pupils who cannot have regular meals keeps increasing... In such miserable condition, people are suffering from hunger and cold."

A student of the Tonga College in Pusan spoke over Radio Moonhwa of Pusan on March 13.

"... We are again stricken by poverty and hunger. Like in all spheres of politics, economy, social affairs and culture, misery reigns in agriculture which is the foundation of the country.

"We cannot read with dry eyes the newspaper articles about foodless peasant families who sell their scanty household goods and leave their dear native villages for urban areas where they have no one to turn to.

"It is heart-breaking to hear the children's cries for food. Everywhere we can see hungry children crying for food and their bitter wails are tormenting our hearts."

Why should the peasants in South Korea, once called granary of the country, die of starvation or leave their villages in search of a means of livelihood? Who has brought them such a miserable fate? It is none other than the U.S. imperialists and their puppets.

The reactionary "agrarian reform" which has reduced the peasants to debt slaves, twofold or threefold exploitation and plunder, and the military base building which causes systematic waste of farmland and forests and increase of flood damage—all these have contributed to ruining the living of the South Korean peasants.

Nevertheless, the Chang Myun clique attempt to blind the people to the consequences of their misrule by ascribing the crisis and ruin of the South Korean rural areas to unfavourable weather condition. They only give lip service to "promo-

tion of rural development" or "relief of foodless peasants."

The Chang Myun clique plan to take away from peasants some four million suk of rice, an increase of some 600,000 suk over the average year, despite the serious crop failure last year. Such is the measure the Chang Myun clique take to relieve the foodless peasants.

The Chang Myun clique, who only go in for traitorous acts and plunder of people, have no wish to relieve the starving peasants, nor do they have any means to do so. They have long talked about "national upbuilding project" which, they say, would help relieve the starving peasants. But nothing has come of it. They do not have money or food grain needed for undertaking the project. The project still remains on paper. While the Chang Myun clique are engaged in empty talk, more and more peasant families who run out of food and die from starvation increase in number.

Millions of starving peasants of South Korea eagerly await a hand of relief.

The South Korean authorities must take due measures so that the warm hand of relief of the Government of the D.P.R.K. can reach the starving peasants.



The jobless and orphans are to be seen everywhere in Seoul

U.S. VANDALISM

JUNG CHAN YUNG

THE U.S. imperialists have long entertained predatory designs on the rich natural resources and national treasures of Korea.

As early as 1866, the "General Sherman," a U.S. vessel, intruded into the Taidong River. In 1868, the "China", another U.S. armed merchantman, invaded Asan Bay, and its crew members led by Jenkins, an American, and Appert, a German swindler, disintered the tomb of Namyun-kun, father of the then Regent Taiwon-kun. Then in 1871 came the open invasion of the Kanghwa Island by the U.S. Asian Fleet.

Such aggressive designs of the U.S. imperialists began to work more nakedly from the first day of their occupation of South Korea. During the past 16 years the U.S. imperialists have subjected South Korea to colonial exploitation, and destroyed and carried away cultural relics of Korea.

To start with, they took over Korea's historic spots and cultural and educational establishments for military purposes.

In 1947, they cast aside the stone pagoda and the stone lanterns in the Kyungbok Palace ground to erect army barracks. Then in 1948 they destroyed part of the Chumsung-dai in Kyungju, the oldest observatory in the Orient, to build a military highway.

Vandalism of the U.S. imperialists knows no limit. Due to the banditry policy pursued by the U.S. imperialists, the Lizo Shillok (the Annals of the Li Dynasty), a national treasure, appeared in the Tongdaimoon market in Seoul for sale! The Seoul University Library was left in a state of disrepair and several thousand volumes of the books of the Kyujang-kak, the court library of the Li Dynasty, were spoilt due to the leaking roof.

Among the Korean national treasures which

were sacked by the U.S. imperialists during 1947 were part of the printing blocks of the **Koryu Taijang-kyung** (the Great Buddhist Scriptures of Koryu), preserved in the Hain Temple in Hapchun, South Kyungsang Province; and the commentary of the Hunmin Jungum, the orthography of the Korean alphabet (instituted in 1446). The **Taijang-kyung**, a complete set of the Buddhist scriptures, its printing blocks numbering 81,258, started in the 23rd year (1236 A.D.) of the King Kjong of the Koryu Kingdom and took 16 years to finish.

The U.S. imperialists' plunder reached its zenith in 1948 when the Syngman Rhee puppet government was set up in South Korea.

Many ancient tombs of the Silla period in the Kyungju district were exhumed by them for the priceless gold, silver, and jade articles. They did not stop there, however. Many national relics of the Korean nation exhibited in the museums in Kyungju were shipped to the U.S.

On May 9, 1949, the U.S. imperialists carried away a gold crown, necklaces, bracelets, jewels, gold rings which were on exhibit on the first floor of the museum in the Kyungbok Palace.

In June of the same year, several U.S. M.P.'s drove up in broad daylight and carried away the large incense-burner displayed in the Duksu Palace.

The U.S. plunder and destruction of the Korean national treasures was so barbarous that even the Director of the National Museum of the South Korean government lamented:

"If we let such a state of affairs continue, the historic relics in South Korea will be ruined in a matter of a year." (The **Ryunhap Shinmoon**, July 1949). Already before the Korean war the U.S. aggressors took away untold numbers of

national treasures and cultural relics of Korea to America.

In 1949, the **Joongang Ilbo** carried an article stating that "Some 24,080 Korean national relics and treasures have been found in the United States." This exposure of the U.S. robbery evoked bitter indignation among the people.

Apart from this outright robbery the U.S. imperialists in collusion with the puppet authorities in South Korea "legally" looted many of the national treasures of Korea.

On June 18, 1949, hundreds of Koryu porcelains and other relics preserved in the Kaesong museum were shipped to the United States under the pretext of "introducing the Koryu porcelains to America."

In March 1950, hundreds of printing blocks of the "Tong-e Bogam" preserved in the Myungryuntang in Junju were also carried away to the United States. The "Tong-e Bogam" issued in 1611 is an encyclopaedia of the traditional Korean medicine. The book enjoyed world-wide fame.

With the outbreak of the Korean war the plunder of Korean relics by the U.S. imperialists was stepped up.

During their temporary occupation of North Korea the U.S. invaders looted and destroyed the Central Historical Museum in Pyongyang along with hundreds of other cultural establishments, scenic and historic spots.

Furthermore, the U.S. imperialists bombed ancient temples in deep mountains and ravines hundreds of miles away from the battle front. Among the temples destroyed by the U.S. invaders were the Bohyun Temple (erected in 1044) in Mt. Myohyang, the Jangan Temple (erected in the 7th century) in Mt. Keumgang, the Pyohoon Temple (erected in 670), and the Sukwang Temple (erected in 1382). Then in South Korea they destroyed the Hwaum Temple in Mt. Chiri, the Woljung Temple in Mt. Odai and other great temples. They damaged the Kyungbok Palace and the Changduk Palace, both outstanding examples of Korean architecture of the Li Dynasty as well as the Kyunghoe Pavilion, the Keunjung Hall, the Boshin Belfry, and the South and Kwanghwa Gates in Seoul.

Even according to the doctored figures released by the puppet authorities, in the city of Seoul alone, some 6,400 pieces of priceless Korean national treasures and cultural relics were com-

pletely destroyed and some 1,950 pieces damaged. (**The Year-Book of Hankook**, 1956)

The U.S. imperialists packed away choice items from every museum to the United States, including some 6,000 articles from the art gallery of the Duksu Palace, some 300 from the National Museum, some 1,300 from the museum of the Kyungbok Palace, and 125 from the museum in Kyungju.

Such predatory practice of the U.S. imperialists has been fanned by the criminal acts of the national traitors of Korea.

Syngman Rhee and his company "presented" numerous pieces of national treasures to U.S. blood-thirsty generals, MacArthur, Hodge and Brown to name a few. But they did not stop there. In South Korea where graft and bribing are prevalent, even insignificant American officeholders were offered "presents" of Korean national treasures or relics.

When Syngman Rhee and his gang fled to Pusan during the Korean war, they took with them car-loads of national treasures and cultural relics of Korea. Most of them were later looted by the U.S. imperialists, or presented to them as "souvenirs."

In those days, there were so many cases of the U.S. imperialists carrying away and shipping out the evacuated national treasures that even the puppet authorities issued an order to post guards at the museums and other places where the national treasures were stored. However, all this was only make-believe. The very guards later proved to be placemen of the U.S. gang. On September 14, 1951 a **Reuter** dispatch from Pusan reported that after the guards were placed, more treasures were stolen or carried away to the United States.

However, for the U.S. imperialists, all this was "petty," so they had to figure out a "big way." Then their obliging hirelings came to their aid by passing a "law" which they called the "Bill on the Exhibition of the Cultural Treasures of Korea Abroad."

The South Korean "National Assembly" took up the bill in September 1952, for the alleged purpose of introducing Korean national relics in the United States. However, it was not difficult to see through what the U.S. imperialists and their puppets were up to. Taking advantage of the turmoil of war they wanted to commit a "legalized banditry." When the bill was before the "National Assembly," the whole South Korea was up in arms.

In the end the bill was killed. But the avaricious American wolves would not give up so easily.

Towards the end of 1953 the city of Pusan was harassed by frequent cases of fire. Pusan was in a great confusion and it was a heaven-sent chance for the U.S. imperialists. On December 26, 1953 no less than 3,454 items of the Korean national relics were stealthily loaded on the ships bound for the United States.

Of course, they saw to it that an announcement was made stating that all those Korean treasures were "destroyed by fire." However, not very long could they deceive the people. Soon the whole thing came to light. When they realized their lie about the "destroyed in the fire" story would not work, they came up with another one. This time they said that those Korean national articles were shipped to the U.S. for safety!

The U.S. hirelings came to rescue their masters. In April 1955 the "Bill on the Exhibition of Korean Cultural Treasures Abroad" was railroaded through the "National Assembly" by means of intimidation and bribery.

Under this bill, not only fait accompli was "legalized," but additional quantities of historic relics of Korea—paintings, sculptures, and porcelain works—were shipped to the United States. Up to this day, not a single item has been returned to South Korea.

All this list is only part of the numerous cultural relics of Korea removed to the United States by the U.S. imperialists.

At present the U.S. imperialists are keeping a sharp eye even on the remaining historic relics in South Korea. And the puppet authorities have not worked out any measure designed to preserve them.

Referring to the deplorable state of the historic remains in South Korea a reporter for the **Chosun Ilbo**, after his visit to Kyungju, noted as follows:

"The pillars at the both ends of the Taiwoong Hall of the Boolkook Temple have begun to give in and the tiles are so old that the roof leaks when it rains."

The **Sanup Kyungje Shinmoon** added that many historic monuments in the compound of

the Boolkook Temple had been demolished to build houses of ill fame. Then some 30 restaurants and wine houses stand in the compound pouring out cheap mambo tunes and hysteric laughter.

Such shameful scene is not common only to Kyungju. According to the South Korean paper, the picture is the same throughout South Korea.

Sukkool-am, the famous grotto in Kyungju, is one of the most precious cultural relics of Korea representing the highly developed sculpture and architecture of the Silla Kingdom. However, due to the negligence on the part of the puppet authorities the Buddhas carved on the walls of the grotto are being obscured by water from the leaking roof.

Museums fare little better. From the lack of facilities, according to figures released by the puppet authorities, no less than 50,541 items of Korean national treasures and cultural relics exhibited in various museums are being spoiled.

Thus, the U.S. imperialists have exposed themselves from the very first day of their occupation of South Korea as the sworn enemy of the Korean people and the robber of our cultural relics.

While the U.S. imperialists intensify their colonial plunder of South Korea, they are also spreading the decadent American way of life and immoral literature and art. In this way, the U.S. imperialists have made every attempt to wipe out the national pride, patriotic traditions, and revolutionary enthusiasm of the Korean people.

However, the criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists and the puppets have only evoked the people's hatred for the imperialists and intensified the national consciousness.

The pillars of the U.S. imperialists in South Korea have already begun to crumble, and the people's struggle for peaceful unification has made itself felt.

The Korean people will make the U.S. imperialists withdraw from South Korea and will achieve peaceful unification without fail.

Then we will reconstruct in South Korea our national culture devastated by the U.S. imperialists, preserve the priceless national treasures handed down by our ancestors, and build a glorious people's culture as in North Korea.

Life and Work of PAK IN RO

KO JUNG OK

Recently the World Peace Council has recommended that the 400th anniversary of the birth of Pak In Ro, a Korean classic poet, be commemorated.

Pak In Ro was born in Yungchun County, North Kyungsang Province in 1561. From his early boyhood he engaged in farming and trained himself in military arts.

Already in his younger years he displayed literary talent which helped to express happily his patriotic and humanitarian thought and sentiment. When he was thirteen years old, he composed a poem entitled "To the Cuckoo."

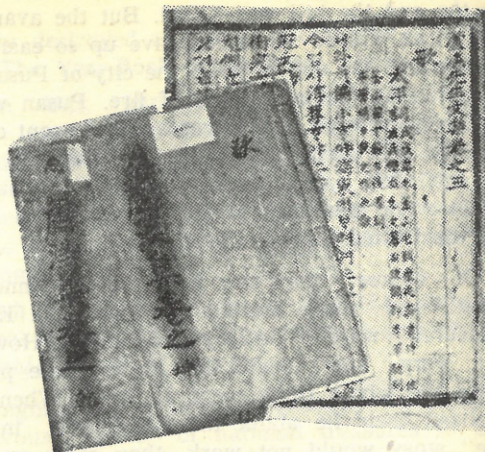
Fly, cuckoo, fly
To the elegant domiciles in the capital
And tell the rich and noble idlers
That the spring of the toiling farmers is here.

His opposition to unjust wars and hatred towards the invaders and his love for the country are powerfully expressed in his poems written at the time Japanese feudal dictator Hideyoshi invaded Korea (1592-1598). These poems greatly inspired men to fight against the barbarous invaders.

His "Ode to Peace" vividly portrays the battles, valour and patriotism of the soldiers and people who rose to defend the country.

In the first part of the poem, the poet, in an indignant voice, spoke of the devastated towns and villages where only jackals and wolves roved about, the untold sufferings of the people caused by the Japanese bandits. Then sounds a loud bugle. He is calling upon the people to resist and expel the enemy.

A cloud of men and horses fly
Led by generals like dragons!
And floating banners cover the sky.
The war-cry resounds o'er hills and streams.
Lo, the spearhead like a whirlwind



Works by Pak In Ro

Rushes upon the enemy's position,
Putting the alien foes to rout,
Regaining the country's lost position.

The poet's wrath at the enemy and his love for the country were a true reflection of the people's vengeance and ardent patriotism. Pak In Ro sang on the war victory:

Flutes and drums lead the music
Joyful, triumphant, welcoming peace.
Even the Sea-Dragon joins in the pæan.
Lo, the standard to men so dear,
Stands clear against the auspicious rainbow.
Putting arrows in their bows
Valorous soldiers hail peace.
Raising high my celebrated three-foot sword
I dance to the tune of triumphal chords.
The sun is glowing in all its splendour

Smiling over the joyful defenders.

Let's celebrate the victory with song and dance,
O, peace reigns once more over the land.

With the victorious end of war Pak In Ro turns to the future of the country and his fellow-countrymen.

May our country prosper forever,
Let peace reign over the land,
Let us enjoy the pleasure of labour,
Let us make ours peaceful happy land.

After serving as a Chief Guard, he was promoted to the office of commander of a naval station. His affection for the people won him a great popularity and high respect among the soldiers and the people. When he was transferred to another position, the local folk erected a monument in memory of his brilliant administration, and presented a petition to the court requesting that he be promoted. But the feudal

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rulers did not like this upright officer. He was assigned only to an insignificant post.

In 1605 the Japanese Shogun Tokugawa Ieyasu made an overture for peace. There were in the Korean court disputes about whether to make terms with the Japanese or not. Meanwhile the situation along the southern coast of the country became tense. At such moment Pak In Ro was appointed commander of a squadron policing the South Sea.

It was during this period that he wrote the famous poem "Standing on the Deck" which revealed Pak In Ro's passionate patriotism and hatred toward the foreign invaders.

In these lines the poet stands on deck keeping strict watch over the South Sea. He, with the soldiers, guards the peace regained. He stares at the enemy islands yonder, the seat of the Japanese pirates, who infested and played havoc along the coasts more than once. The fiendish, inveterate sea-robbers are apparently plotting again. But nothing will dampen the dauntless fighting spirit of the nation. The poet, though advanced in years, would not leave the deck. He shouts: "If they raid again, all of them will be put to the sword!"

Even after the restoration of peace, the feudal rulers failed to draw a lesson from the war. They refused to reinforce defence and promote industry. They only intensified cruel exploitation of the toilers more than ever.

Discouraged by the little concern the rulers held for the people he left the government post to return to till his native soil.

Though retired from the political world, he always showed the deepest concern over the situation of the country and the life of the people. The poem "Southern Provinces" is a biting exposure of the gruelling conditions of the peasants forced to toil like cattle. Then in his "Revelation" written in 1636 the poet mourns the lot of the country invaded by the Manchus.

I lead a life of recluse in the weedy field,
Lamenting over the fate of the nation.
Unable to repay all to the country
I only look up to the capital shedding tears.

His deep sympathy with the miserable state of the farmers found vent in his poems such as "Southern Provinces" and "Poor Villagers."

In the vast Southern Provinces
Unhealed of the wounds of war
People return to their home places
To find the dear huts turned into ruins.

On the sad expanse of waste
Hovels go up in haste.
Coming again to daily toil,
Farmers place the field under crop.
For a new life they furrow soil,
Bearing so well their cruel lot.
Only I pray, less they be called out
To build luxurious palaces of the rich.

Here the poet does not simply express his sympathy for the folk, but seeks a way out of the dire straits. He creates an imaginary administrator who evidently is the poet's own self. With a romantic touch and rich imagination he portrays a Utopia. In the Utopia agriculture and defence are organized for the benefit of the public, for all the folks leading a happy peaceful life, and for education, science and arts flowering brilliantly. Perfect morality abolishes the court and prison.

The Utopia in "Southern Provinces" is undoubtedly the manifestation of the poet's humanitarianism toward the people and criticism on the feudal rulers.

In "Poor Villagers" the poet presents himself as an idyllic recluse who prefers to share the lot of the poor peasants who reap the fruit of their own labour.

He tried to find happiness in his diligent and rustic life. But he himself experienced the bitter life of the poor peasants.

In destitution lofty desire and noble creed might surrender. He saw the nature refused even one's modest want though one worked so hard and diligently. He felt keenly a sharp contradiction between life and ideal. Sometimes he fell into desperation. But he fought against his weakness, and continued to cultivate his fortune. To him the most valuable was clear conscience.

In the poem "Poor Villagers," the hero goes to a neighbourhood landlord to ask him to lend an ox. But only a dog's loud bark greets him. So he returns home empty-handed.

In this way the idyllic hermit fails to give any positive answer to the suffering folk of his day. However, in a most revealing way he exposed the social contradictions, showing the people's love of peace and hatred for aggression. Always he spoke for the ordinary people.

During his long life of eighty years he created many fine literary works which ranked him among the best poets in the Korean literature. Pak In Ro made an outstanding contribution to the development of Korean classic literature. His name lives in the heart of every Korean today.

The Cuban Ballet Company in Korea



A scene from the ballet "Giselle" (Act 1)

THE Cuban ballet company arrived in Pyongyang on March 3 at the invitation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

A welcome meeting was held on March 4 at the Actors Theatre. Cho Ryung Chool, Vice-Minister of Culture, spoke at the meeting in welcome of the Cuban dancers. He said that the Korean people cherish a feeling of deep love for and close friendship towards the heroic Cuban people who are struggling against U.S. imperialism and for the defence of the country's freedom and independence. He said no force on earth can break the friendship between the two peoples of Korea and Cuba linked in the struggle against U.S. imperialism, the common enemy. He added that the bonds of friendship will be further cemented.

The Cuban dancers gave three performances, which were most enthusiastically received.

"Their presentation of the ballet 'Giselle' showed the high level of the Cuban ballet," commented the **Pyongyang Shinmoon**. The paper

spoke particularly of the high artistry of Alicia Alonso, the founder of the Cuban ballet company and noted choreographer and ballerina, and of ballet master Rodolfo Rodrigues.

The **Rodong Shinmoon** appreciated the performances of the Cuban ballet troupe as an "art of friendship from the Cuban people."

On March 6 Party and government leaders attended the performance. After the performance Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, and First Vice-Premier Kim Il came on the stage and congratulated the members of the ballet company.

During their stay in our country they also looked around various parts of Pyongyang. They visited the Fatherland Liberation War Memorial and the State Dance School.

The visit of the Cuban ballet company greatly contributed to the promotion of friendship of the two peoples and the co-operation in the fields of culture.

Before leaving Korea, Fernando

Alonso, leader of the Cuban ballet troupe, gave his impressions of Korea as follows:

"Our ballet company was eager to visit Korea and wanted to learn much from Korea because we believed that the friendship and solidarity between our two peoples would be further cemented through art.

"We were deeply impressed in many respects, brief as our visit to Korea was. At the Fatherland Liberation War Memorial, we better familiarized ourselves with the heinous crimes of U.S. imperialism and the heroism of the Korean people who have surmounted all obstacles. And we saw more clearly the road we have to take.

"It was a real surprise to us to find that Pyongyang, once reduced to ashes, has been reconstructed so splendidly in so short a span of time.

"Another thing that impressed us was that the Party, the government and the entire people are firmly united as one. We sensed this in every Korean we met and became aware that this was the very force

which made such enormous rehabilitation and construction possible in a brief period of time.

"During our stay in Korea, we appreciated performances of Korean musicians and dancers, we also visited the dance school. When I attended their performances and watched the students dancing, I realized the correctness of the literary and art policy of the Workers' Party of Korea. I was moved not only by dance but also by music, solos, choruses, violin solos, classic orchestras. The Korean traditional paintings exhibition held in the Moranbong Theatre left a deep impression on me.

"As to dance, the Korean classic dance is rich in ideological and artistic qualities. In a word, it is simply enchanting. None of us found anything strange about Korean dancing and we felt like dancing together with the performers on the stage. Costumes are beautiful, but more graceful is the line of movement in the Korean dance. I marveled at the rich variety of rhythm. And steps are clear-cut and buoyant. Since dance reflects the feeling of the people, I believe this is an expression of the optimism of the Korean people. Our dancers are all eager to learn the Korean dance.

"Leaving the beautiful land of Korea, I should like to convey once again the voice of the whole Cuban people. The Cuban people are desirous of seeing that the Korean people of the North and South live again in a harmonious family. We wholeheartedly support the Korean people in their struggle for the peaceful unification of their country. Though our countries are separated afar and our social environments

differ from each other, we are united with an unbreakable tie in the struggle against U.S. imperialism, our common enemy.

"We Cuban people are not alone. Now, the socialist camp is incomparably mighty and its might is holding sway over the balance of the world forces. And we have close relations with the socialist countries. We are sure that we can smash the vicious schemes of U.S. imperialism."



Ballet "Giselle" (Act 2)

(Continued from page 24)

and the prices of many other goods including fertilizers increased by 20 per cent.

Then the **Kyungje Tongshin** reported that the fishing industry, especially pelagic fishing, is in danger of total bankruptcy owing to a hiking of petroleum price. A great number of factories in the fields of the cotton and milling industry are on the verge of ruin. In such branches of industries as sugar, soap and rubber, things are getting worse

and worse.

The present catastrophe of the South Korean economy shows clearly that the U.S. control over the South Korean economy will bring nothing good to South Korea but will only hasten the total bankruptcy.

So long as the U.S. imperialists hang on to South Korea, the catastrophic situation of the South Korean economy cannot be remedied and the sufferings of the South Korean people will

be further aggravated.

The only way for the South Korean people to shake off the colonial yoke of U.S. imperialism and to save themselves from the slough of misery lies in the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops from South Korea, realization of the country's peaceful unification and the restoration of the South Korean economy by relying upon the powerful and thriving economy of North Korea.

CHRONICLE OF POPULAR RESISTANCE IN SOUTH KOREA

A year has passed since the South Korean people by their heroic struggle overthrew the Syngman Rhee fascist rule last April. The people shed much blood in the struggle. But their struggle was not brought to fruition—nothing changed except the fact that Syngman Rhee was replaced by another U.S. puppet. No wonder then people's fight for freedom and liberation persists in.

Below we print a chronology of the South Korean people's struggle in the period from May 1, 1960 to March 22, 1961. All the materials are from the South Korean press and news reports.

— 1960 —

May 1

In Seoul, teachers of 47 middle and high schools and three primary schools set up a preparatory committee for teachers' trade union.

May 2

Over 3,000 students of the Pusan College held a mass meeting and a demonstration. Their slogans were: "Dissolve the National Assembly! We want new general elections!" "The present corrupt National Assembly is not entitled to make constitutional amendments!" "We say 'No' both to the Liberals and Democrats!"

May 3

Students of the Dankook College, Seoul, demonstrated in front of the "National Assembly" building shouting: "We demand dissolution of the corrupt National Assembly!"

In Incheon, dockers held demonstrations demanding immediate pay of 224 million hwan which the Syngman Rhee clique swindled from their wages.

In Taegu, high school students, joined by the citizens, held a de-

monstration shouting, "Down with the corrupt politicians!" and "Confiscate the property amassed by foul means!"

Dockers of Pusan staged a demonstration demanding an end to the practice of exploitation.

May 5

Students of Seoul University put up a stay-in strike demanding the dismissal of the teachers who had curried favour with Syngman Rhee. Similar demand was made by the students in many parts of South Korea.

May 10

Day labourers in Seoul held a demonstration demanding confiscation of the Liberals' property amassed by foul means. Martial law command took suppressive measures.

May 11

In Kuchang, South Kyungsang Province, people raided the home of the former sub-county head and burned him at the stake. He had a hand in the mass slaughter of the inhabitants by the U.S. imperialists and

the Syngman Rhee clique during the Korean war.

May 13

Again in Kuchang, the people demonstrated demanding punishment of the former "Minister of National Defence" Shin Sung Mo and "Deputy Military Police Commander" Kim Jong Won for their share in the mass slaughter of the innocent local people during the war time.

In Pusan some 800 Daihan Ceramics Company workers staged a sit-down strike. The company failed to pay for three months even the meagre wages that made up less than one-third of the minimum living cost of the workers.

May 17

Drivers affiliated with the Pusan passenger car drivers' trade union declared strike advancing the demands for wage rise and guarantee of rest, and opposing the employment of non-union members.

May 18

College students in Kwangjoo held a demonstration shouting: "The government-serving college president must go!"

May 19

Traders in Pusan came out against exorbitant tax levy.

May 20

Columns of taxi drivers of Seoul marched in protest against the long hours of work. Drivers were forced to work 18 hours a day.

May 23

People in Kuchang and Hamyang counties demanded the South Korean "National Assembly" to punish the ringleaders of the mass slaughter of the people.

May 25

In Seoul, 3,820 bus drivers went on strike in demand of eight-hour work day and wage rise.

May 30

At the news of Syngman Rhee's escape to the United States several thousand students and citizens of Taegu held demonstrations shouting: "Huh Chung and McConaughy, get out!" The care-taker Premier Huh Chung and U.S. Ambassador McConaughy helped the overthrown dictator to run away.

May 31

In Seoul, demonstrations of students of Dankook and other colleges took place. The students shouted over the loudspeakers mounted on cars: "Chang Myun must apology to the students for profaning the blood students shed." "Let's contribute to world peace with the country's unification!"

June 4

Workers dismissed from the Hankook Steel Company held a demonstration in Seoul demanding the cancellation of the unlawful dismissal.

2,500 employees of the Pusan branch factory of Chosun Textile Company staged a demonstration demanding a wage rise.

June 6

In Seoul, more than 3,000 bereft army men's family members staged a demonstration demanding ten-times increase in the yearly allowances, government measures for the chil-

dren, employment of widows and housing. Similar demonstrations were held in Taegu and Pusan.

June 7

Demonstrations of the army men's bereft family members continued in Seoul.

Traders in the Namdaimoon market, Seoul, demonstrated demanding government measures to abolish exorbitant taxes.

Some 500,000 ex-servicemen launched a struggle throughout South Korea. Their ten-point demands included jobs for ex-servicemen.

June 13

Over 1,000 teachers from 88 schools in North Kyungsang Province gathered in Taegu to adopt resolutions calling for immediate resignation of the malicious principals and school inspectors and repeal of heinous laws. The meeting was followed by a demonstration.

June 14

About 3,000 peasants from the surrounding villages of Taegu marched demanding the return of some 400,000 pyung of land expropriated by the puppet army.

July 8

Students of Seoul University, who had formed two days ago a "national enlightenment corps," marched the streets calling the people to boycott U.S. goods.

In Kochang and Kunsan of North Chulla Province, students of middle and high schools staged demonstrations against the Liberal candidates for the "National Assembly."

In Kunsan, another group of students distributed handbills expressing opposition to the Liberal candidates.

July 9

South Korean workers employed at U.S. army fuel supply depot No. 45 went on strike demanding wage rise.

July 14

Students of the Naval Academy launched a struggle to remove the "Chief of the Navy Staff" and the director of the Academy.

July 16

Students of Seoul University in their U.S. goods boycott campaign burnt 2,000 packs of American cigarettes on the street.

July 20

More than 1,000 students in Ryesan of South Choongchung Province staged a demonstration denouncing the counterrevolutionary forces.

Some 800 students of Seoul University, joined by professors, paraded urging the people to boycott U.S. goods.

Student demonstrations calling for the boycott of U.S. goods were also held in Pusan.

July 25

Citizens of Masan came out against the candidature of the Syngman Rhee followers for the "National Assembly." The citizens attacked their campaign offices. In Seoul and Pusan, too, people held demonstrations denouncing the Syngman Rhee followers who accumulated money by foul means.

July 26

In Pusan citizens demonstrated demanding the U.S. army authorities to compensate at once for the loss of about 130 million hwan the people suffered by the fire that broke out at U.S. army pipeline. Removal of the pipeline was also demanded.

Mass demonstrations in Seoul, Pusan and Ansong against the reactionary, conservative candidates for the "National Assembly."

July 30

In Samchunpo of South Kyungsang Province, over 2,000 people raided an election counting office and burnt nine ballot boxes.

In Taejun, a crowd of over 3,000 people destroyed 20 ballot boxes after demonstrations denouncing irregularities committed by the Democrats in elections.

In Kosung County 88 ballot boxes were burned and a police station was raided.

In Kwaisan County of North Chongchung Province election counting offices were raided and 22 ballot boxes burnt.

In all parts of South Korea, the U.S. imperialists and the upper crust of the "Democratic Party" were denounced for the rigging up of the elections.

The puppet ruling circles took reprisal measures against the people condemning the fraudulent elections. Many were arrested and jailed.

August 1

In Seoul, Taejun, Changnyung and other parts of South Korea, mass demonstrations were held in demand of the release of the people arrested for opposing the fraudulent elections.

August 2

School teachers in the province of South Kyungsang formed "South Kyungsang Province Federation of Teachers' Trade Unions."

August 8

In Seoul, more than 10,000 people gathered near the puppet "National Assembly" building and then held a demonstration shouting: "Hold elections again!" and "Away with the counter-revolutionary forces!"

When the puppet "National Assembly," heavily guarded by bayonets, held an opening ceremony, crowds outside kept shouting: "We're cheated. We are robbed of our rights. Let's fight to regain our rights!"

August 20

Peasants in the neighbouring villages of Taejun launched a persistent struggle against the forcible collection of cereals.

August 27

Drivers in Taegu won in their strike. They demanded for a wage rise and right for collective bargaining.

August 31

After a three months' struggle, over 500 workers of clothing factories in Taejun won a wage rise.

September 2

Over 1,300 students of Kyung Sung Higher Electric School, Seoul, staged a demonstration denouncing the corrupt puppet ruling circles. They carried streamers with the words calling for a new life.

September 3

Over 300 men and women workers dismissed from the "Daihan Textile Company" waged a struggle demanding retirement pay and unpaid wages totalling 360 million hwan. The management asked the police and terrorists for help only to add fuel to the workers' indignation.

September 9

In Kwangjoo of South Chulla Province, some 1,000 students from agricultural college and higher agricultural school, joined by the peasants from the nearby villages, held demonstrations denouncing the predatory, anti-popular agricultural policy of the puppet government. Their streamers read: "This is the beginning of the peasant revolution."

September 13

More than 1,500 students of Yunse University, Seoul, went on strike demanding the resignation of the acting President Underwood, an American.

September 17

The strike of Yunse University students grew in scope. Some 4,000 students, joined by professors, staged demonstrations and went on a sit-down strike.

September 19

Infuriated by the insults by the U.S. army men, South Korean soldiers belonging to the U.S. 44th engineering battalion in Waikwan of North Kyungsang Province held a demonstration.

October 7

Over 2,000 students of Hanyang College, Seoul, attacked and released some 50 fellow students from the police station. The police was holding the students because of their participation in the struggle against the outrageous "contributions."

October 10

More than six hundred workers of the puppet government-controlled "Daihan Coal Company" staged a demonstration demanding a 225 per cent increase in their wages.

October 11

Youth and students, who were wounded in the April uprisings, joined by some ten thousand citizens of Seoul, held an anti-Chang Myun government demonstration and then rushed into the "National Assembly" building, shouting: "Dissolve at once the National Assembly which cannot meet the people's demand!" The angry crowd demanded: "National Assembly members, get out!" and "We'll take over!" The Chang Myun government called in the police, but they could not stop the demonstrators. The Chang Myun clique proclaimed a state of emergency.

October 12

In Pusan, Taegu and Kwangjoo, demonstrations were held to oppose the Chang Myun clique.

The committee for joint action against counterrevolutionary forces comprising reformist political parties and organizations issued a statement urging resignation of the anti-

national, undemocratic Chang Myun government.

Dockers all over South Korea launched a joint struggle demanding a 159-374 per cent increase of their wages.

October 14

Peasants in the district of the Water Utilization Association of North Chulla Province demonstrated to demand a cut in the water charge.

October 15

An old people's meeting was held in Pusan where some 1,200 attended. Branding the "beggar's policy" of the Chang Myun government, the meeting condemned the Chang Myun clique begging for the predatory U.S. "aid."

October 18

The South Korean Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry agreed to pay peasants in Ryasan, South Choongchung Province 147 million hwan to compensate for the land expropriated by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet army. The peasants for some time have been waging a courageous struggle for the compensation.

November 10

South Korean marine shippers made a protest against the U.S. monopoly of marine transport over the Korean waters.

November 16

Students of Yunse University, Seoul, who called strike against the acting American university president, raided his house. Then they held a demonstration in front of the U.S. Embassy in Seoul against the U.S. colonial enslavement educational policy. Though the police was mobilized little they could do to check the students. The students of Kyonggi Higher Technical School joined in a sympathy struggle.

November 24

South Korean youth and students who struggled shedding blood last April rushed to the "National Assembly" building shouting, "Let's drive the counterrevolutionaries out of the National Assembly." On the way they fought some 400 mobile policemen.

In Inchon the jobless demonstrated demanding the government to undertake the project of reclaiming "one million jungbo for relieving the unemployed."

November 28

The "Socialist Party" in the stage of formation called for the North-South intercourse and negotiation.

The jobless in Seoul at a meeting demanded the Chang Myun government to put an end to the shameful "emigration" policy and to take effective measures for promoting industry and business.

December 1

Medium and small tradesmen and enterprisers in Seoul refused to pay the business taxes.

December 17

The indignant youth and students in Seoul attacked the House of Councillors. They were angry at the puppet authorities defending the remnants of Syngman Rhee.

December 21

Some 10,000 of Pusan dock workers went on a strike demanding a

stop to suppression of the labour movement and a wage rise.

December 23

The workers of "Petroleum Products Corporation" in South Korea went on a strike against the U.S. oil monopoly and national humiliation.

December 27

Representatives of political parties and social organizations established the preparatory committee of the "Central Council for National Independent Unification" and called for the North-South economic, cultural and postal exchange, and mutual visits.

The preparatory committee of the "Central Council for National Independent Unification" adopted a "Declaration on Unification" and its programme and the central organizing members were elected.

Peasants of Changwon County, South Kyungsang Province, demonstrated shouting "We are hungry!" "Give us relief rice!" "Cancel the land acquisition tax and other contributions!" "We want to have irrigation and river dikes built!" and "Give us funds for farming!"

December 29

Youth in Masan city marched in a simulated funeral procession indicating that no matter how often elections are held in South Korea under U.S. occupation they are dead just like the "corpse" they carry.

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January 5

The "New Democratic Party" in South Korea was for the exchange of pressmen and economic missions between the North and the South and cultural intercourse.

January 6

The preparatory committee of the

"Central Council for National Independent Unification" issued a statement calling for the North-South cultural and postal exchange and an "atmosphere" for negotiation.

January 9

The preparatory committee of the "Central Council for National Inde-

pendent Unification" and "Social Masses Party" issued respectively statements denouncing the Democratic Party for its opposition to the economic and cultural exchange between the North and the South. The statements asked for an early realization of the North-South intercourse.

Established in Seoul was a "National Fatherland Unification Front" aiming at the realization of the historic task of the country's unification on the principle of self-determination.

January 13

"National Fatherland Unification Front" issued a statement on the establishment of a permanent organization for the North-South economic, cultural and postal exchanges as well as for exchanging inspection missions.

January 16

The "Reformist Party," founded on January 8, asked for a permanent body with a broad representation to expedite the country's unification.

January 20

The preparatory committee of "the national congress for anti-Japanese struggle" was set up to oppose the infiltration of the Japanese monopoly capital into South Korea.

A meeting was held in Taegu to protest against Chang Myun's country-selling policy to invite the Japanese monopolists into South Korea. The meeting was for the exchange of economic missions between the North and the South.

January 23

The resolute struggle of the South Korean people successfully checked the South Korean puppet's scheme to make the Japanese economic mission slip into South Korea.

January 31

South Korean workers employed by the U.S. 8th Army went on a

sit-down strike demanding a wage rise.

February 5

South Korean workers employed by the U.S. occupation forces demonstrated in Seoul. Last spring the U.S. Army, when the workers called on strike, promised to double the wage, but they did not keep their words.

February 8

South Korean "Social Masses Party" issued a statement urging "Down with Chang Myun's regime which brought the worst time in the nation's history!" The statement denounced the scheme of the Chang Myun to sign the country-selling "South Korea-U.S. Economic and Technical Agreement."

February 9

The South Korean "Social Masses Party" issued a statement appealing for the establishment of a "Joint Struggle Front" to fight U.S. imperialism and the Chang Myun clique and against the "South Korea-U.S. Economic and Technical Agreement."

The South Korean "National Fatherland Unification Front" condemns the new Kennedy U.S. administration which, following the footsteps of Eisenhower, continued the aggressive policy against the unification of Korea.

The disabled soldiers of the ROK army raided the Premier's office in the capitol building, shouting: "We want jobs and living quarters." Then they went to the "National Assembly" building and waged a sit-down strike until far into the night.

February 14

A "Joint Struggle Committee" was formed to oppose the "South Korea-U.S. Economic and Technical Agreement." Seventeen political parties and social organizations took part in the committee.

A mass meeting against the "agreement" was held in Seoul. The resolutions passed at the meeting called for an immediate abolishment of the "agreement." The meeting condemned the agreement an infringement of sovereignty.

February 17

The preparatory committee of the "Central Council for National Independent Unification" charged in a statement the "South Korea-U.S. Economic and Technical Agreement" was violation of the nation's sovereignty and the "agreement" was most humiliating.

February 18

The South Korean "Joint Struggle Committee against the South Korea-U.S. Economic and Technical Agreement" issued a statement calling for an active struggle to nullify the "agreement."

A "Joint Struggle Committee against the South Korea-U.S. Economic and Technical Agreement" was also formed in Pusan.

February 19

In front of the U.S. Embassy in Seoul some 3,000 Koreans employed by the U.S. army units demonstrated. Condemning the U.S. imperialists, representatives of all the Korean employees in the U.S. army units in Seoul, Incheon, Boopyung, Paju and other places of South Korea demanded the assurance of human rights and a wage rise.

"North Kyungsang Provincial Joint Struggle Committee against the South Korea-U.S. Economic and Technical Agreement" was formed in Taegu.

February 21

A demonstration of the students against the "South Korea-U.S. Economic and Technical Agreement" was held in Seoul. The students marched to the U.S. Embassy, shouting "All the patriotic citizens, rise up against the violation of our nation's

sovereign rights!" The students and policemen clashed, but the demonstration continued stubbornly.

February 24

A mass indignation meeting against the "South Korea-U.S. Economic and Technical Agreement" was held in Seoul.

The South Korean "Reformist Party" issued a statement, denouncing the Chang Myun clique who were out to suppress the people. The statement pointed out that Chang Myun was just another example of a foolhardy dictator, Syngman Rhee.

February 25

The South Korean "Central Council for National Independent Unification" came into being. Preparations for setting up the council have long been made from last December by the preparatory committee with the participation of the political parties, social organizations and democratic personages of South Korea who aspired after the peaceful unification by the Koreans themselves.

February 27

In Pusan fishermen held a mass meeting to protest against the merciless U.S. and Chang Myun's exploitation. They demanded a revitalization of the fishing industry in South Korea.

February 28

In Taegu some 30,000 students held a demonstration demanding the abolishment of the country-selling "South Korea-U.S. Economic and Technical Agreement."

March 1

In Taegu the middle school boys called a sit-down strike demanding the return of their school building occupied by the U.S. troops.

A mass meeting and a demonstration were held in Taegu. Marching

in the streets, the demonstrators shouted, "We need no foreign influence. National unification by Koreans!" "Unification is the only way!" and "Let us celebrate the anniversary of the March 1 uprising next year in the unified country!"

In Seoul students demonstrated denouncing the Chang Myun clique who opposed the country's unification by Koreans. The students demanded "Yanks, go home! No body wants you!"

March 6

In Pusan there was a demonstration of victims who lost their family members and houses and belongings in a fire caused by a U.S. pipeline leakage. They demanded the U.S. army authorities to pay for the damage.

March 11

In Pusan, a statement was issued by the "Central Council for the National Independent Unification" denouncing Chang Myun's scheme to concoct the evil laws to suppress the people.

The "Social Masses Party," "Reformist Party" and other political parties, too, issued statements condemning Chang Myun and his followers who were trying to cook up the "anti-communist temporary special law" and the "demonstration control law."

March 14

In Seoul a "Joint Struggle Committee" for smashing the scheme of the Chang Myun clique to cook up the evil laws was organized with the participation of political parties and social organizations of South Korea. Similar committees were also formed in all the provinces throughout South Korea.

March 18

About 10,000 youth, students and the people of all walks of life in

Taegu held a torchlight demonstration against the Chang Myun clique. Following a mass meeting demonstrations were held. The crowd shouted, "Punish the traitors who cook up the evil laws!" and "Down with the Chang Myun government which cannot support the poor masses!" In the heavy rain, more and more people joined in the demonstrations and overpowering the suppression by the terrorists and policemen, the march continued.

March 22

In front of the Seoul City Hall, 20,000 citizens held demonstrations to oppose the anti-democratic Chang Myun clique who were set to concoct evil laws. At the meeting representatives of 39 political parties and social organizations spoke. Every speaker condemned the scheme of the Chang Myun clique to cook up the "anti-communist temporary special law" and the "demonstration control law" charging that the Chang Myun clique were bent on putting the shackle of colonial slavery more tightly around the neck of the Korean nation. Trying to disperse the mass meeting and the demonstrations, the Chang Myun clique mobilized the terrorists and policemen but the demonstrators fought them with stone. A police jeep was destroyed.

In Taegu, 15,000 people held a demonstration shouting "Abolish the evil laws and achieve the unification on democratic basis!"

Today, the struggle of the South Korean people against U.S. imperialism and the Chang Myun clique and for the peaceful unification of the country relying upon the great achievements made in the North, is getting ever intense.

SOUTH KOREAN WORKERS FIGHT FOR HIGHER PAY

More than 9,000 workers of the coal mines under the "Daihan Coal Company" run by the South Korean puppet government called a 24-hour general strike on April 26 demanding that their wages be doubled, according to a **Hapdong Tongshin** report from Seoul.

This has brought to a standstill six major collieries of the company—Jangsung, Doke, Nyungwol, Hambaik, Eunsung and Hwawoon.

The workers are forced to hard labour for an average of 12 hours a day and round the clock at times in pits without any safety devices. More, the puppet authorities rob the workers even of their starvation wages which are less than one third of the minimum living cost in the name of "taxes," "fines" and so on, and keep their wages in arrears for months.

The workers launched a wage hike struggle way back on March 4. But the puppet authorities had been turning a deaf ear to their demand.

Meanwhile, the workers of the "Booheung Housing Construction Company" in Taegu are struggling in demand of the immediate payment of back wages amounting to approximately one million hwan, according to a radio report from Taegu.



AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION SPECIALS

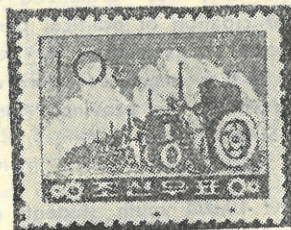
Having completed irrigation and electrification in the main, Korea's agriculture is now pushing ahead with mechanization. Since the peasants were freed from all sorts of exploitation and poverty the pressing task of today is to ease their arduous and hard manual work and to boost the agricultural production by mechanization.

In 1960, 12,500 tractors, 839 lorries and 49,000 various tractor-driven farm machines took part in farming, and the total amount of work done by tractors doubled that of the previous year.

The overall mechanization of agriculture will be realized within the next 2 to 3 years even in the remote mountainous areas.

This year the countryside will receive 4,000 medium and 5,000 small tractors as well as a great number of lorries and other farm machines and implements, all Korea-make.

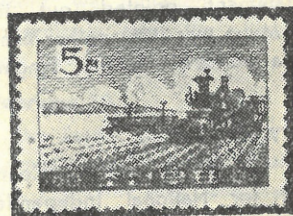
Stamp 1, 10 jun, red and blue, last check-up on new tractors.



Stamp 2, 5 jun, blue and green, land readjusting by tractors.



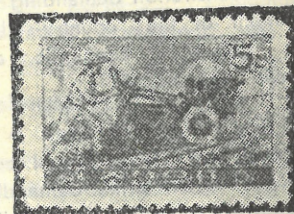
Stamp 3, 5 jun, green, wheat harvesting.



Stamp 4, 10 jun, blue, maize harvesting.



Stamp 5, 5 jun, purple, depicts a small tractor which is now produced in large numbers in Korea for the ploughing mainly in the mountainous areas. It is designed to be used in various work.



The five stamps measure 30x22 mm. Perf. Offset. Date of issue: February 8, 1961.



Articles of handicraft art on display at the Industrial
and Agricultural Exhibition

Photo by Bak Byong Ho

一九四八年八月五日

